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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON SOUTH KOREAN POLICE CHIEFS CONFERENCE

SK240554 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 23 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 December Commentary: "Repressive Directive of the Ruler of Prison"]

[Text] On 22 December the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique held a meeting of chiefs of municipal and provincial police departments throughout South Korea and conspired to further suppress the people on the occasion of the end of the old year and the beginning of the new year. On the same day, while issuing a special directive to police forces throughout South Korea to arrest procommunist and leftist-leaning criminals wanted by the police, the puppet home minister directed the police chiefs to arrest 199 procommunist and leftist-leaning criminals wanted by the police by the end of February next year without fail by conducting special house searches and by strengthening police checks and searches.

Such violent remarks by the puppets show that the rascals are going to adorn the end of [word indistinct] of the new year [words indistinct] and fascist frenzy.

Throughout the year the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has perpetrated the atrocity of barbarously suppressing and slaughtering youths, students, and people struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification by placing South Korea under a terrible state of emergency martial law.

Recently, the fascist clique has even [words indistinct], and punished numerous youths, students, and people of all strata almost everyday by linking them with the wall poster incident on the campus of Seoul National University, the incident of attempting to build a Marxist-Leninist party, the incident of campus infiltration by a spy ring of students abroad, and various other incidents and by branding them procommunist.

According to foreign press reports, the number of those the fascist clique has arrested this year, by linking them to political incidents, has reached as many as 3,450. When those arrested without warrants are added, the total number reaches astronomical figures.

Today, prisons throughout South Korea are filled with so-called criminals without crimes who have struggled against the aggressors and traitors. This notwithstanding, the fascist hooligans have gone so far as to issue a special emergency directive to arrest almost 200 people wanted by the police. On what page of history have we ever seen such truculent and wicked fascist hangmen in the past?

When the Chon Tu-hwan ring staged a street fight, mobilizing military troops equivalent to one army division and even airplanes, to block a peaceful sit-in struggle of some 1,000 students, and when it blocked a peaceful rally of the opposition party by unleashing as many as 100,000 troops of suppressive armed forces, public opinion at home and abroad denounced the rascals, saying that they have lost even reason.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has frantically run wild to maintain his collapsing anticommunist and fascist regime and to realize this dirty ambition for long-term office at any cost.

As long as the Chon Tu-hwan fascist ring, which has adopted murder as its business, exists in South Korea, the people cannot escape a bloody situation nor can they sleep in peace for even a day.

[Words indistinct] Korean people will never tolerate the fascist hangmen and are today seething with the indomitable will to make the fascist hangmen pay dearly over and over again for the blood that they have spilled.

A few days ago, students from seven universities in Seoul stubbornly struggled against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's plot for long-term office. This is an expression of the unanimous will of the South Korean people to not tolerate any longer the anticommunist and fascist fanatics.

The more the puppets run wild to suppress the people the earlier they will expedite their ruin.

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CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON WHITE PAPER ABOUT KUMGANGSAN DAM

SK280105 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "The Falsity of Anticommunist Machination Commotion Which Has Been Revealed in Broad Daylight"]

[Text] As reported, on 25 December the DPRK Power Industry Commission issued a white paper in connection with the anticommunist commotion viciously kicked up by the South Korean puppets to slander our construction of the Kumgangsan power station, a white paper which accurately explains the particulars of the power station to circles at home and abroad. With the issuance of the white paper, the falsity of the mean anticommunist machination commotion by the rascals has been thoroughly revealed in broad daylight.

According to the white paper, our Kumgangsan power station, with a total capacity of 810,000 KWH, is designed to have four reservoirs and seven dams for water conservancy, and the storage capacity of the Imnam reservoir will actually be 2,624 million tons. However, the South Korean puppets falsely rave that the Kumgangsan power station will depend on only the Imnam reservoir for water resources, and that the storage capacity of the Imnam reservoir will reach 20,000 million tons.

Noting that the Imnam reservoir is to hold as much as 20,000 million tons of water, its dam should be higher than 200 meters, not the 121.5 meters as planned, the white paper explains that the propaganda of the rascals does not stand up to scientific reasoning. Furthermore, it explains that if the Imnam reservoir were to actually hold as much as 20,000 million tons of water, vast populated areas and farmlands of not only Imnam Ri, but also Kimhaw and Howyang Counties would be completely flooded. Why on earth build a power station to produce just a few hundred thousand KWH of electricity at the risk of such a fabulous economic loss?

The South Korean puppets' babbling about the so-called 20,000 million tons of water is an arbitrarily fabricated number and part of a nonsensical plot designed to lend credence to the threat of southward invasion they are babbling about. The puppets also absurdly denounce us in connection with the question of the economic effectiveness of the Kumgangsan power station. According to [words indistinct] paper, the storage utility rate of the power station will average 95 to 96 percent, and the cost-effectiveness of the investment [words indistinct] power station will be 100 percent.

The Kumgangsan power station has been so designed as to determine the size of the reservoirs in keeping with the proportion of water resources in this area and to create over 300 meter-high heads, increasing the electricity output per cubic meter of water to 0.73 KWH.

Our Kumgangsan power station will be three times the size of the Soyanggang power station and five times that of the Kwachon power station in South Korea in terms of electricity production per cubic meter of water. However, the South Korean puppets are making absolutely absurd sophistry that the storage utility rate of the Kumgangsan power station is only 10 percent and its cost-effectiveness of investment 18 percent. It goes without saying that this represents fabricated fault-finding to prove their allegation that construction of our power station is allegedly related to noneconomic purposes such as the so-called "special construction."

The security and durability of the Kumgangsan power station being debated by the puppets is certainly perfect in light of the fact that the Imnam reservoir dam will be built of riprap, its bottom 700 meters wide. All of our power stations have already gained sufficient public authorization in security and durability. Moreover, the security and durability of the Kumgangsan power station are further firmly guaranteed because it is being built with the abundant experience accumulated over a long period of time and the unique construction method of our ages.

Therefore, the puppets' babbling about the so-called natural damage or quality of the power station is a totally nonsensical debate on right or wrong. All facts clearly prove that our construction of the Kumgangsan power station is peaceful and being carried on according to the urgent requirement for the economic development of the country and having nothing to do with a military purpose.

The construction of the Kumgangsan power station is neither special in design nor separately invested in and kept secret. This is why there are no grounds whatsoever that it will pose a danger to the South Korean side. On the contrary, the construction of the Kumgangsan power station will be favorable to South Korea from every point of view because it will protect vast areas of the South from suffering great floods by controlling them and creating favorable farming conditions.

Despite this, the puppets' kicking up a noisy anticommunist commotion of confrontation against our peaceful construction of the Kumgangsan power station is an intolerable scoff against the people at home and abroad and public opinion in society and a nation-selling criminal act designed to bring about discord and hostile sentiments within the nation.

The puppets are attempting to escape from the political crisis that increases each day by desperately adhering to such a reckless anticommunist commotion, brutally suppressing and obliterating the increasing anti-U.S. and antifascist

struggle sentiments of students and the broad strata of people from all walks of life in South Korea under the pretext of the national security, and realizing their ugly ambition for long-term of office.

However, this is a foolish act. The truth cannot be concealed and the rascals' wicked design is bound to be brought to light.

The puppets' nation-selling criminal acts of groundlessly slandering our construction of the Kumgangsan power station and adhering to the reckless anticommunist machination commotion will face more fiery denunciation from the people at home and abroad and further serious crisis of ruin from which they can never escape.

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CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PARTY PAPER ATTACKS CHON'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO U.S. TROOPS

SK281301 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 27 Dec 86

[NODONG SINMUN 28 December commentary: "Pitiful Remarks of Toadyist Nation-seller"]

[Text] It is said that in a Christmas message recently conveyed to the U.S. imperialist military troops occupying South Korea, traitor Chon Tu-hwan paid tribute to the efforts of the aggression troops and expressed consolation and encouragement to them. It is ridiculous that a stooge of the imperialists has audaciously paid tribute to the efforts of and encouraged the master. In addition to this, the puppet traitor's nation-selling flunkeyist nature, which has become part of his constitution, is disgusting.

The puppet traitor said that he takes pride in having successfully held the Asian Games thanks to the operational readiness of the U.S. troops. Moreover, he said that the U.S. troops would play the role of shield of peace in South Korea for the sake of the interests of the free world, while commenting that someone's provocation is expected with the Seoul Olympics as a momentum.

These remarks have laid bare the true nature of the pitiful dictator who cannot live even for a moment without the protection and support of the U.S. imperialists.

Looking back upon this year, the U.S. imperialist aggressors conducted the "Team Spirit-86" war exercise throughout South Korea by dragging in numerous military forces from the continental United States and Okinawa early this year and also frequently conducted war exercises by permanently deploying warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet in the seas to the east, west, and south of our country almost simultaneously with the Asian Games.

There is no room for debate that such a war frenzy committed by the U.S. imperialists under the pretext of preventing someone's maneuver to disturb the Asian Games and of supporting the games with military force was designed to actually accelerate the preparations for a northward invasion, suppress by force the people who came out in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle in South Korea, and to maintain the shaking puppet colonial regime.

The puppet ring, which cannot even hold a sports event without the U.S. imperialists' support, should have shut its mouth after feeling shame.

If there was any role played by the U.S. imperialists this year, it was only the introduction of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, continuous war exercises and adventurous war provocations which caused the North-South dialogue to be suspended [chungdan], aggravated tensions on the Korean peninsula, and brought the situation to the brink of war. It should [be] called the mode of thinking of the nation-selling traitor, licking the boots of the master, to praise the aggression forces as the champion of peace.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's act of making a pathetic appeal to the United States to play the role of shield because of an expected provocation by someone has laid bare his hidden intention to successfully settle the crisis in his regime by suppressing the mass advance of the people with the support of the military power of the U.S. imperialist troops.

The situation in South Korea is blanketing the puppets under a cloud of ruin. Although traitor Chon Tu-hwan has repeatedly delivered sermons to the people urging them to be patient for the peaceful transfer of power and the Olympics, these sermons have only further increased the people's [word indistinct]. The people clearly know that the puppet ring's babbling about the peaceful transfer of power is a smoke screen designed to conceal its maneuver for long-term office and that its attempt to hold the Olympic Games in Seoul is designed to fix the division of the country and to prolong the military fascist rule.

Therefore, the people have shouted slogans desperately opposing the Olympics, while saying that what they need is not sports games but democratic freedom and rights and rice for their daily meals.

The situation created in South Korea has become serious to the extent that traitor Chon Tu-hwan could not help but rave that he would maintain stability even at the cost of the Olympics. In connection with such a crisis in the colonial regime, the U.S. imperialists have repeatedly committed themselves to the puppets to continuously deploy U.S. military troops in South Korea, to strengthen support for the puppets, and to continuously conduct the "Team Spirit" war exercises.

In this context, traitor Chon Tu-hwan's babbling about an expected provocation by someone with the Olympics as momentum and about the role of shield by the U.S. military troops is an actual appeal designed to settle the crisis in his shaking regime with the U.S. forces.

The gibberish uttered on the same day by the puppet prime minister--gibberish demanding the complete assumption of an emergency readiness because of the so-called increasing threat--was a wicked plot designed to justify the U.S. imperialist aggressors' occupation of South Korea and their military support. It was also a criminal maneuver designed to accelerate the war preparations for the northward invasion with the U.S. imperialist aggressors and to, when needed, ignite a war.

The South Korean people are now daringly staging the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial struggle, demanding the withdrawal of the aggression troops of the U.S. imperialists and the overthrow of the colonial military fascist regime.

The nation-selling rascals, who have been abandoned by the people and who are attempting to find a way to survive by getting close to the invader's bosom, and the invaders who defend and support the rascals can never be safe.

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CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SKNDF NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE TO KIM IL-SONG

SK030935 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 31 Dec 86

[1 January New Year's Message From the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] in Seoul to Kim Il-song--read by announcer]

[Text] President Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation:

Our vanguard fighters and patriotic masses of all walks of life in the South, who have valiantly hewed out the arduous anti-U.S. and antifascist road for national salvation while upholding the chuche banner, have left footsteps of a historic turn on the sacred road of march toward independence, democracy, and reunification, and greet the hope-filled new year of 1987.

With the unanimous hopes and wishes of the workers, peasants, youths, students, and masses of other walks of life who are enveloped by burning sentiments of reverence while looking up at the sky of the North, the SKNDP Central Committee respectfully extends its first New Year's greetings to President Kim Il-song, the savior of freedom and liberation, outstanding leader, and the great sun of the nation.

The year 1986 was a year in which another proud chapter was added to the history of the nation [words indistinct] the road of independence and creation under the rays of chuche. In particular, the year 1986 was brilliantly embroidered as a more significant year of glory because of the great festivity of upholding the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, who the entire nation admires and reveres, and progressive mankind ardently respects, at the head of the dignified DPRK once again. In the northern half of the fatherland, which was surging with the staunch will of the masses to uphold the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song as the great leader and follow him forever generation after generation and the fever of their loyalty to him, the invincible might of the leader-party-masses integration was powerfully displayed to the entire world once again through the elections of deputies to the 8th SPA, in which 100 percent of the electorate participated and cast ballots of approval.

Last year, too, the steel-like unity and cohesion of the entire party, the whole country, and all people with the great President Kim Il-song at the center and the masses' trust in and loyalty to the party served as a powerful incentive to extraordinarily accelerate the march of the 1980's toward imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea. Under the very grave situation in

which the anticommunist and anti-north rackets and new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialist aggressors reached their culmination, the almighty heroic [word indistinct] attained new shining victory and success in socialist construction by substantially pushing ahead with the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The brothers in the North effected an epochal turn in the struggle to expedite the attainment of the 10 major prospective goals for economic construction by fiercely enacting an upswing in the speed battle under the banner of the three revolutions, and built eternal creations, such as the Sohae lockgate, thus more lustrously renewing the looks of the country. Also, they displayed the boundless vitality of the chuche farming method once again by reaping a bumper harvest in the teeth of a nearly unprecedented typhoon and flood.

The man-respected and masses-centered chuche socialist paradise, where a free, harmonious, peaceful, and happy life prevails endlessly thanks to the oceanic benevolence of the respected and beloved president, is being brought to full blossom with each passing day.

The development of socialist Korea, at which the world's people marvel, has been achieved because the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, who has devoted his life to the freedom and happiness of the masses, to the prosperity of the fatherland, and to the victory of the cause of communism--the supreme ideal of mankind--has wisely led the entire party, the whole country, all people, and the entire military onto the apex of an upswing and exploiting.

Last year the great president markedly contributed to mankind's common cause of establishing nuclear-free, peace zones in many areas of the world and of making the entire world independent by energetically conducting untiring ideological and theoretical activities and matured and tested external activities.

The immortal classical works released by the respected and beloved president last year resplendently shone as a fighting banner, giving mankind new hope and faith. As a result, the world people's song of boundless admiration for and loyalty to the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, who indicates the tenor of the present times with the rays of chuche and guides the movement to create a new independent world to victory, echoed in the universe, and the movement of international solidarity with, support for, and encouragement of national reunification was strongly waged all over the world.

Indeed, the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song is an outstanding leader and the sun of all people who has constantly made imperishable achievements for the fatherland, the nation, the times, and mankind with shining wisdom, tested leadership, noble virtues, and lofty international authority.

Last year in South Korea was a year of continuous struggle in which confrontation between independence and enslavement, between democracy and fascism, and between patriotism and treachery was fierce, and a year of victorious advance in which new upsurges were effected in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for national salvation.

Last year the patriotic masses of all walks of life, who keenly felt through their experience that independence, democracy, and reunification are more precious than their lives, resolutely rose up in sacred resistance for national salvation in defiance of the crucible of grim fascist outrage and valiantly fought with an invincible will.

The land of the grudge-filled colony of South Korea, in which national dignity was being trampled under the boots of Yankee aggressors and the blood of the people was shed under the bayonets of the pro-U.S. flunkeyist traitors, flamed as an active volcano in the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation. Also, the shouts of the masses crying for freedom, democracy, reunification, and the right to survival echoed in the entire land of South Korea. The spearhead of the struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification was directed at the Yankees, and the anti-U.S. movement for patriotism expanded into a mass movement in which workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, religious figures, and masses of other walks of life take part. This is a vehement eruption of pent-up national indignation against the U.S. occupiers, who have reduced South Korea to a colony and powder keg for a nuclear war, and have inflicted inexpressible shame and disaster on South Korea. Today, the anti-U.S. struggle for national liberation has constituted the South Korean mass movement's mainstream, which neither forcible suppression nor appeasement can dry up and reverse.

Last year the anti-U.S. movement for independence, the antidictatorial struggle for democratization, the antinuclear campaign for peace, and the movement for national reunification were fiercely waged in organic combination with each other. As a result, our masses' sacred struggle for national salvation has reached a new stage at which it is rapidly developing with unprecedented width and depth. Our masses plunged the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys into a ruinous deadlock by steadily waging struggle while rejecting intensifying bloody suppression and shook the roots of the colonial, fascist system once again. Meanwhile, the patriotic and democratic forces even further promoted the work of awakening and organizing their ranks and gained precious fighting experience and tactics in the storms of fierce struggle which swept over the colony of South Korea, thereby consolidating themselves into more powerful ranks of the movement for national salvation. In particular, numerous young patriotic fighters of a new generation rapidly grew up and, thus, the core ranks of the movement were strengthened in quantity and quality. The SKNDF organizations took solid root among the masses of all walks of life and developed into a patriotic vanguard which powerfully encourages the antifascist movement for national salvation.

These drastic changes in South Korea last year are a rich outcome of the immortal great chuche idea, which has been spread with great attractive power and has instilled the genuine truth of the pioneering of fate into the minds of the suppressed masses. Since the brilliant rays of the chuche idea do illuminate, South Korea, which was once called a region of no anti-U.S. struggle, has greatly changed into a region of an anti-U.S. gale; countless indomitable vanguard fighters, who resolutely struggle without contravening their patriotic fidelity even though they may be taken to a bloody torture cell, are brought to a murderous court, or are detained behind bars, have been nurtured; even those

who misunderstood the North and trod the anticommunist and anti-North road have turned to the road of coalition with communism and the North.

The immortal chuche idea, which was created and has been made [to] shine by the great President Kim Il-song, is a sacred banner, which arouses the fellow countrymen trampled underfoot to independence, democracy, and reunification, and an ever-victorious treasure which gives invincible valor and faith in sure victory.

We will more proudly shine this year by accelerating the work of imbuing the ranks of the SKNDF with the chuche idea, by uniting the masses of all walks of life into powerful forces, and by achieving a new advance in the anti-U.S., antifascist, and nation-saving struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification. Fighting under the banner of the ever-victorious and invincible great chuche idea, we will certainly win victory.

With the burning hope of the South Korean vanguard fighters and the patriotic masses of all walks of life, we wish the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the peerless patriot, savior of freedom and liberation, and great sun of the nation, a long life and good health.

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CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SKNDF SENDS NEW YEAR'S GREETING TO KIM CHONG-IL

SK030624 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] The South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] Central Committee respectfully sent a message of greeting to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il on the new year of 1987. In the message of greetings, the SKNDF Central Committee cordially gave Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of the nation, the highest glory and the initial greetings for the new year with the clear [word indistinct] and consistent wishes of the vanguard fighters and the patriotic masses of all walks of life.

The message of greetings notes that last year, 1986, was a proud year when the dignity of chuche Korea [words indistinct] was highly demonstrated and when a fruitful advance was made in the sacred struggle of the entire fellow countrymen for the reunification of the fatherland, and stresses that dear leader Comrade [chinaehanun chidoja tongji] wisely led all the party membership, the entire country, and the entire people toward effecting new exploits in the North last year and made brilliant and immortal achievements in the glorious course of brilliantly realizing the long-range plan of the respected and beloved President Kim Il-song.

The message of greetings notes the achievements made by the dear leader comrade last year and praised the sagacious Comrade Kim Chong-il as a great leader whom the nation upholds and the guiding sun whom mankind endlessly follows.

The message of greeting notes that the anti-U.S. struggle erupted like a live volcano across the country last year when the blaze of the struggle for national independence was heightened more than ever before, enabling South Korea to greet a new turning point in the movement to liberate the nation from the colonial yoke, and that ideological indoctrination work was actively pushed ahead in South Korea last year, promoting national consciousness and organizational cohesion. Many young vanguard fighters of the new generation were brought up and the organization of the SKNDF sunk their roots deep among the broad masses and obtained the support and trust of the masses. The message of greetings notes that all this was a shining fruition of the chuche idea.

The message of greetings stresses that the SKNDF will strengthen itself in the significant new year by holding higher the banner of the great chuche idea, indoctrinate the masses of all walks of life in consciousness of national independence, and by firmly uniting the democratic and patriotic forces into one, will certainly effect a new victorious advance in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle for national salvation.

In the message of greetings, the SKNDF respectfully wishes Comrade Kim Chong-il, the chuche guide, the lodestar of reunification of the fatherland, and the genius of mankind, good health and a long life, with the ardent wishes of all the South Korean vanguard fighters and masses of all walks of life.

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CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ASSAILS REMARKS OF U.S. OFFICIAL ON SECURITY COOPERATION

SK240959 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 21 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] During this hour of station commentary, I will talk about the absurd remarks of the senior U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs at a press conference.

As has already been reported, during a press conference at the Foreign Press Club in Washington on 19 December, (John Mundane), senior U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, stated that the relations of security cooperation between South Korea and the United States were stronger this year than ever before and that because of the continued presence of U.S. forces in South Korea, [U.S.] commitments for the defense of South Korea will also be continuously strengthened in 1987 to deter the so-called southward invasion. His expression of such a view reconfirmed the unchanging policy of the U.S. Administration toward South Korea. It is an open challenge to our nation and our people who aspire for the reunification of the country and democratization in society.

Our people strongly demand that the United States immediately stop its colonial rule over South Korea, withdraw its forces and all of its weapons of murder from South Korea, and stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan pro-U.S. dictatorial group. This is evidenced by the fact that anti-U.S. slogans, including "Out with the U.S. imperialists," "Remove the nuclear bases," "The United States must withdraw its capital that helps to suppress democracy and must stop supporting the dictatorial regime," constitute a majority among slogans echoed in numerous struggles of the students and people this year. Such demands by our people are most urgent in South Korea's political situation and correctly reflect the unanimous aspirations and wishes of our people and the entire nation.

As you know well, our people who have become U.S. colonial slaves have been deprived of their national sovereignty, their absolute human rights, their right to existence, and even their basic democratic rights. No one can deny the

gloomy fact that it is the U.S. aggressors who have enforced this situation upon our people. Under these circumstances, waging the struggle to oppose U.S. rule and interference is a prerequisite for regaining lost national independence and for achieving democratization in society. Therefore, it is very just that our people are struggling to put an end to U.S. neocolonial rule over South Korea and to remove U.S. forces and all of their weapons of murder from South Korea.

In other words, as unanimously demanded by our people, the United States must put an end to its colonial rule over South Korea, must immediately withdraw U.S. forces and all of its weapons of murder from South Korea, and must stop supporting the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial group. Nevertheless, the U.S. senior assistant secretary of state (?insisted on) the continued presence of U.S. forces in South Korea and stated that U.S. commitments for the defense of South Korea would be continuously strengthened. This is nothing but the revelation of the attitude and position of the U.S. Administration that to maintain its control over South Korea, it will perpetually divide the Korean peninsula in two, maintain this land as the largest nuclear advance base in the Far East, deny democracy in South Korea, and continuously support the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial group.

However, no matter what means and ways it may use, the United States cannot maintain its colonial rule over South Korea. If the U.S. imperialist aggressors, as they are presently doing, strengthen their colonial rule over South Korea, perpetually station U.S. forces in South Korea, and continuously support the Chon Tu-hwan fascist dictatorial group, while continuously turning away from the unanimous aspirations and demands of our people, our people, who reject this, will more intensely wage the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for democratization and bring about due result without fail.

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CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS REJECTS NO TAE-U YEAREND PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS

SK020225 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] At a yearend press conference held on 26 December, DJP Chairman No Tae-u commented that he is willing to positively examine the seven preconditions demanded by NKDP President Yi Min-u prior to constitutional revision. Such a remark by No Tae-u was uttered as if the fascist rascals, who have adhered only to a fascist suppressive policy, were interested in democratization and as if they were ready to make a concession to the opposition party and the dissident democratic forces. At the same time, this remark is nothing but a revelation of their hidden intention to fabricate the fascist constitution to realize their long-term office by inducing the NKDP into the constitutional revision plan.

As has been already reported, on 24 December, NKDP President Yi Min-u presented a 7-point condition demanding that the Chon Tu-hwan group realize, prior to persisting in constitutional revision for the parliamentary cabinet system, the guarantees of freedom of the press and the people's basic rights, political neutrality of public servants, amnesty and restoration [of civil rights] [words indistinct] figures and prisoners of conscience, establishment of a political party system, implementation of the local autonomy system, and the fair [word indistinct] of the National Assembly Election Law. The 7-point condition presented by NKDP President Yi Min-u, the most fundamental demand of the people, is a serious and looming question that should already have been and immediately be realized for democracy. It is impossible to comment on the democratization of Korean society and basic human rights without these conditions.

If the DJP had even the slightest intention to realize democracy in Korean society prior to constitutional revision by agreement, it should have already realized these conditions.

Regardless of this, No Tae-u's act of kicking up a commotion in raving that he is ready to positively review the 7-point condition presented by the NKDP and that the contents of this condition have been already elucidated by the DJP is disgusting.

Such gibberish has been uttered by No Tae-u not because the DJP has even the slightest intention to realize democracy. It is nothing but a maneuver for popularity designed to improve their ugly appearance, for they are notorious for the atrocious suppression of the democratic and patriotic forces, by pretending that they are interested in democratization and to fabricate the fascist constitution for long-term office by inducing the NKDP into the constitutional revision plan.

If they had even the slightest interest in democratization, why have they not realized even the most fundamental democratic demand?

The remark recently uttered by No Tae-u was an admission by the Chon Tu-hwan regime and the DJP rascals themselves that they have implemented the most atrocious rule so far and that their babbling about democratic politics is only an absurd act of deceiving the people.

Although No Tae-u recently raved as if they would concede, his gibberish is only a trick designed to deceive the opposition party and the people and to realize their ambition for long-term office by accelerating constitutional revision in conformity with their intention. Therefore, the NKDP, the dissident democratic force, and the people of all strata should not be deceived by the DJP's crafty tactics for popularity and should not entertain any delusions. Compromise with the DJP rascals does not exist.

As long as the DJP, the military rascals' group, and the dictatorial regime exist in this land, democracy cannot be realized. Only when we obliterate them from this land through an intransigent struggle can democracy be realized and democratic civil rights of the people be guaranteed.

Our people will surely realize democracy by resolutely smashing any falsity and deception by the Chon Tu-hwan group and by overthrowing the dictatorial group after firmly staging an anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS SUPPORTS JOINT STATEMENT OF DISSIDENT GROUPS

SK260057 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In this hour, I will talk about the mass movement organizations' issuing of a statement demanding the release of prisoners and the abolition of the evil laws.

On 20 December, the National Catholic Bishops' Council for Justice and the Conference for a Democratic Press Movement issued a joint statement at the Myongdong Cathedral, Seoul, and demanded the immediate release of three staff members of the Conference for a Democratic Press Movement, including secretary general Kim Tae-hong and executive member Sin Hong-pom, who were arrested on charges of publishing a guideline on reporting in the No 10 issue of MAL, the organ of the conference, and distributing copies of it.

On the same day, the Human Rights Committee of the Korean National Christians Council issued a special Christmas statement in the Christian hall at Yonji-dong, Chongno-ku, Seoul, and demanded that all prisoners be promptly released and that all fascist evil laws--including the National Security Law, the Law on Assembly and Demonstration, laws on labor affairs, the Basic Press Law, and the Social Security Law--be abolished unconditionally.

As is known, the prisoners, whose release are demanded by the National Catholic Bishops' Council for Justice, the Conference for a Democratic Press Movement, and the Human Rights Committee of the Korean National Christians Council, are not criminals, but people who have worked for the independence and democracy of our people and for social justice in accordance with their conscience and discretion. In other words, those prisoners illegally detained by the Chon Tu-hwan pro-U.S. dictatorial group are patriotic youths and students and masses of all walks of life who have worked for independence, democracy, and reunification and who should be praised and respected.

As for Kim Tae-hong, secretary general of the Conference for a Democratic Press Movement, and Sin Hong-pom, its executive member, who were arrested on

charges of publishing a guideline on reporting in No 10 issue of MAL, the organ of the conference, and distributing copies of it, they helped the people judge what is right and wrong by providing correct factual reports for them and, thus, sought public interests. In other words, they are genuine masses-oriented journalists who looked straight at realities, in which the press serves as the greatest spiritual violence to maintain the current dictatorial system along with the Chon Tu-hwan regime's physical violence, and who have sincerely performed the mission of journalists, who should rectify this society by conveying all facts and truth to the people and by indicting falsities and deceptions.

For this reason, their activities cannot be an object of suppression, but should be protected and encouraged. Therefore, they cannot be regarded as criminals and, furthermore, cannot be objects of detention.

The question of demanding the release of prisoners is a question of restoring the people's basic rights that have been oppressed and infringed upon, that is, the natural basic rights of man and the political freedom of the people as those with power. The justness of this demand is so obvious that it does not need any further explanation. The question of demanding the release of all prisoners--a question of reinstating [the civil rights of] those victims of dictatorship who have been taken into custody merely because they claimed independence, democracy, and reunification--is a just one which fully conforms to their personal interests and the demands of our people for democratization.

This being the case, the Chon Tu-hwan ring should stop the anti-historical antimasses, and antidemocratic maneuvers of [word indistinct] the patriotic spirit and [word indistinct] of those behind bars, immediately and unconditionally release all prisoners as unanimously demanded by our people so that they can contribute to the cause of our people and the nation, and step down from power.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must be clearly aware that these demands are not [words indistinct], but the unanimous will and (?resolve) of all the people.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS SELECTS 10 MAJOR NEWS STORIES OF 1986

SK270326 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] The Editorial Bureau of the Voice of National Salvation [VNS] selected the 10 biggest domestic news stories of this year. The 10 biggest domestic news stories are as follows:

1. The occupation of Konguk University and the sit-in there. On 28 October, approximately 1,500 students from the Committees for the Struggle Against Imperialism and Fascism and for the Nation and Democratization and the Committees for the Anti-U.S. Struggle for Independence and the Antifascist Struggle for Democratization of 26 universities held a rally to launch the National Patriotic Students' Committee for the Struggle Against Outside Forces and Dictatorship and to smash the anticommunist ideology of the pro-U.S. military fascists; burned Reagan, Chon Tu-hwan, Nakasone, and Lilley in effigy; began a joint demonstration; and staged 4-day sit-in.

2. The occupation of the American Cultural Center in Pusan and the sit-in there on two occasions. On 21 May, 21 Seoul National University and Korea University students seized the American Cultural Center in Pusan and staged a strong anti-U.S. and antigovernment sit-in: These students hung such slogans as "Let us banish the U.S. imperialists who instigated the Kwangju incident," "Let us overthrow the pro-U.S. dictatorship by inheriting the Kwangju popular uprising," and "Let us revive the country, which is ruined because of pro-Americanism, with anti-Americanism," and staged a sit-in while shouting anti-U.S. and antidictatorial slogans.

On 15 December, 13 Pusan University students occupied the American Cultural Center in Pusan and staged a sit-in, chanting such slogans as "Away with U.S. Imperialism!" "Down with Dictatorship!"

3. Lawmaker Yu Song-hwan's opposition to the anticommunist-oriented state policy. On 14 December, Yu Song-hwan, lawmaker of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], opposed the anticommunist-oriented state policy while interpellating before the National Assembly session.

4. The sexual torture incident at the Puchon police station. On the dawn of 6 June, Mun Kui-dong, policeman of the Puchon police station, perpetrated sordid sexual torture against Kwon In-suk, a drop-out of Seoul National University, thus exposing the Chon Tu-hwan ring's politics of torture.
5. The 3 May Incheon demonstration against the United States and the dictatorship. At a rally to form the Kyonggi provincial chapter of the NKDP committee to push ahead with constitutional revision held in Incheon on 3 May, tens of thousands of youths, students, workers, and dissidents waged a large-scale demonstration, shouting such anti-U.S. and antigovernment slogans as "Let us banish yankees," "Let us overthrow the military dictatorship," and "Abolish the fascist constitution."
6. The fabrication of the bombing incident at Kimpo Airport prior to the 1986 Asian Games. On 14 September, 6 days before the 1986 Asian Games, a high-power bomb exploded in a garbage can outside the entry building on the first floor of the international terminal of Kimpo Airport, claiming the loss of five human lives and the injury of 37 people. Foreign news agencies saw the explosion at Kimpo Airport as a burlesque concocted by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group to suppress with bayonets the struggle of youths and students against the Asian Games.
7. The antiwar and antinuclear struggle, including the struggle to go to forward units for Yankees' mercenary training. Amid the fierce struggle of university students against military training at frontal units, on 28 April Yi Chae-ho, chairman of the Seoul National University Committee for the Anti-war and Antinuclear Struggle, and Kim Se-chin, chairman of the Students' Council of the Natural Science College of Seoul National University, burned themselves to death. Since then, the struggle of university students against the Yankees' mercenary training in forward camps has expanded into all universities across the country. Students staged demonstrations every day, resolutely opposing the on-camp training and the turning of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear base and demanding the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and the North-South cohosting of the Olympic Games.
8. The case of the search of the South Korean foreign minister's office by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz' explosive-detective dog. On 7 May, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz committed an arrogant and rude act by having his security guards search Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong's office with an explosives-detecting dog before talks between the South Korean and U.S. foreign ministers. Foreign news agencies stated that this scandal involving the dog showed the Chon Tu-hwan regime's subordination to the United States and the U.S. attitude toward South Korea's [word indistinct].
9. The arrest of Rev Mun Ik-hwan and the coercive dissolution of democratic dissident organizations, including the United Mass Movement for Democracy and Unification [Mintongryon]. On 12 November, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group coercively closed the headquarters of the Mintongryon and illegally took its cadres to a police station. Also, the group closed the provincial offices of the Mintongryon and cracked down on workers' organizations, including the Incheon Council of the Labor Union and the Seoul Council of the Labor Union, and other democratic organizations.

10. The fire in independence hall. At around 2150 on 4 August, a big fire took place in so-called independence hall at Mokchon-myon, Chonwon County, South Chungchong Province and completely burned the main hall. This fire, which occurred before the opening of the independence hall on 15 August, dealt a heavy blow to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet group who were trying to disguise the colony South Korea with the cloak of an independent state.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON DISBANDMENT OF MINT'ONGNYON

Government Reasoning

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 10 Nov 86 p 10

[Text] An order of dissolution to the central headquarters of the Federation for the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification (FDU), and four affiliated branches was sent down by the police following the informed statement by the minister of labor during the voluntary dissolution of organizations leading illegal labor movements. This is being read as a strong expression of intent to isolate and seal off the network and activities of these organizations which have been known in the past to be involved behind the scenes in every kind of turbulent situation.

The rumor that there would be some kind of measure directed at the FDU and other opposition organizations began to spread from the 20th of last month.

At that time an interested party from the authorities met with reporters and disclosed that "an investigation is being carried out concerning whether or not some 30 organizations, starting with the FDU and the Federation for a Democratic Constitution and opposition organizations, religious organizations and student organizations, as well as their 10,000 or so members, are left leaning."

Concerning the background of this investigation, this person explained that "the government and DJP recognize the situation as a serious one wherein if they leave the present leftist radical forces alone, extreme chaos similar to that after the 19 April incident while the Democratic Party was in power might occur."

This same person disclosed a plan to investigate whether there is any leftist connection following the incident where NDP Assemblyman Yu Song-hwan's manuscript of questions to the government was leaked, so it was received with even more intensity.

Consequently, a series of measures following including the Konguk University united demonstration and sit-in incident and the mass arrest measure, and the announcement on the 7th of Minister of Labor Yi Hon-gi's "statement on the purge of illegal labor activities."

Accordingly, this order of dissolution for the FDU is being received as the signalling shot in the concentrated crack-down of radical opposition organizations.

After the 3 May Inchon incident, core leaders such as Chairman Mun Ik-hwan, etc., of the FDU, which received the order for dissolution from the police on the 8th, were either arrested or are being sought and are in hiding.

In connection with the Inchon incident, 7 leaders of the central headquarters of the FDU including Vice Chairman I Chang-bok and Policy Research Section Chief Chang Ki-pyo have been arrested and 11 people including Director of Organization Pak Kye-tong are being sought.

The total number of arrested members of the 24 bodies affiliated with this organization is 63, and the number being sought is 29.

In connection with the Pochon Police Station sexual torture disclosure meeting on the 8th at the Seoul Myongdong Cathedral, Vice Chairman Paek Ki-won is being sought and Human Rights Committee Chairman O Tae-yong was arrested and received a 1-year jail sentence with 6 months probation.

In connection with the additional political activities of FDU members, with frequent examples of FDU members occasionally being given summary trials or being sentenced to detention, etc., they have been the object of intensive regulation and surveillance by the authorities.

The FDU, as an organization which started on 29 March 1986 with the unification of the established People's Council on Democracy and Unification (abbreviated name Council for People's Democracy) and the Association for the People's Democratic Movement (abbreviated name Association for People's Democracy) in the background of the enthusiasm of the 12 February general elections of last year, has connections with 24 opposition activist organizations concerned with religion, labor, etc.

Setting forth the slogan "Democratization and National Unification," the FDU takes as its goals the concentration of the capabilities of democratic forces, the establishment of the political power of activist forces, cooperation with conscientious forces, the participatory support of basic activists forces and joint struggle.

The FDU is publishing the PEOPLE'S VOICE, an organization bulletin, biweekly and the DEMOCRATIZATION UNIFICATION, bimonthly.

The organizational structure of the FDU consists of 11 standing committees under a 7 member chairman's body, and outside activities are achieved mainly through the standing committee.

On last 31 March at the time of FDU reorganization the appointed Committee consisted of Chairman Mun Ik-hwan and Vice Chairman Kye Kun-che, Kim Song-hun, I So-son, Song Kon-ho, I Chang-bok and Paek Ki-won.

Last 8 May while its leaders are being sought, the FDU issued a statement asserting that "we were only participating in the pan-national rally led by the Inchon Regional Social Activist League. The investigatory announcement by the authorities that we orchestrated the rally from behind the scenes is a distortion of the truth," but when Chairman Mun, Chang Ki-pyo and Mr I Bu-yong were arrested they were all charged with suspicion of orchestrating the Inchon incident from behind the scenes.

On 16 October, after the 23 May arrest of Chairman I, the FDU opened a general meeting and reorganized the structure and operational procedures of the FDU in such a way as to change the designation of the Central Committee, the highest decision making organ, to the Delegates General Assembly.

At one time the authorities said that "the FDU is exercising great influence even with the NDP, the largest opposition party." It reached the point where they demanded that the NDP sever relations with the FDU, but recently it has become known that due to the frequent sealing off of the FDU office by the police the FDU has not been able even to hold public meetings in an orderly fashion, so they have been moving back and forth between the homes of FDU leaders or nearby restaurants, holding secret meetings.

On the afternoon of the 8th when notification of the police order for dissolution was given, some 10 leaders and members including Vice Chairman Key Hun-che appeared at the Central Headquarters office in Room 405 of Pundo Hall at Changch'ungdong 1-ka, Chungku, Seoul, and drew up a statement, the gist of which was "we will continue the struggle for democratization," and published it, but the atmosphere was grave.

One leader said "the intention of the authorities to shut down the main stronghold of opposition activist circles itself can be seen," and said "this measure of the authorities can be understood as an extension of the series of strong arm measures such as the arrest of Assemblyman Yu Song-hwan, the arrest of 1,260 students connected with Konguk University, etc.

FDU member organizations: Roman Catholic National Council of Priests for the Realization of Justice, Women's Peace and Friendship Association (representative, Sin Bok-cha), Korean Christian Farmers Association, National Federation (chairman, Kim Yong-won), Popular Buddhist Movement League (chairman, Yo Ik-ku), Democratic Press Movement Association (chairman, Song Kon-ho), Association of Literary Men for the Realization of Freedom (representative of Operational Committee, I Ho-chol), Popular Culture Movement Association (joint representatives, 6 besides Song Ku-suk), Korean Catholic Farmers Association (chairman, So Kyong-won), Korean Workers Welfare Association (chairman, Pang Yong-sok), Seoul Labor Movement Association (chairman, Min Chong-dok), Democratization Movement Youth League (chairman, Kim Hui-taek), Southern Cholla Province Democratic Youth Movement League (chairman, Song Chae-hyong), Korean Catholic Students General Alliance, Northern Cholla Province Democratization Movement Association (chairman, Reverend Mun Kyu-hyon), Southern Ch'ungch'ong Province Democratic Movement Association (chairman, Reverend Kim Sun-ho), Northern Ch'ungch'ong Province

Democratic Movement Association (joint representative and Bureau Secretariat, Pastor Pak Yong-nae), Seoul Branch of the FDU (chairman, Kin Sung-kyun), Incheon Area Social Movement League (chairman, I Ho-ung), Pusan Democratic Citizens Association (chairman, Reverend Song Ki-in), Southern Kyongsang Province Branch of the FDU (chairman, Reverend I Ung-sok), Kangwon Province Branch of the FDU (chairman, Reverend An sung-gil), Northern Kyongsang Province Branch of the FDU (chairman, Reverend Pak Byong-ki), Catholic Social Movement Association (chairman, Che Chong-ku).

'Godfather' To Left

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 10 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The phenomena of the rapid spread of ideological defiance and the violent maneuvering to overthrow the system by pro-communist leftist forces that recently have started to secure footholds in our society are clearly being demonstrated by the 3 May Incheon riot incident and the 28 October occupation of Konguk University.

The godfather and core organization of these leftist leaning descendents is none other than the Federation for the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification (FDU).

From its inception the FDU tacitly championed a radical leftist character, and in the past, while instigating and supporting all kinds of antiestablishment campus riots and labor disputes from behind the scenes, it has been engaged in attacks against the establishment, and it even went so far as to lead directly anti-state group disturbances like the Incheon riot.

Making illicit use of government measures for autonomy and liberalization during the last few years, and riding the crest of forces that regularly complain about the state of things, last year the FDU was formed by again bringing together the anti-government forces that since the Seventies have carried out a radical political struggle, while repeatedly meeting and parting.

At the time of its formation, the FDU outwardly set forth such slogans as democratization, democratic unification, national liberation, etc., and in the beginning carried out the antigovernment struggle that they [as published] were arguing for in a non-violent and peaceful way. But starting this year, based on its judgement that the conditions and the environment for struggle appraised as it pleased, were improving, the true leftist nature and violent character of the organization slowly began to manifest itself as the FDU intensified its joint maneuverings with campus rioters and other auxiliary impure groups.

In particular on the occasion of the NDP's Incheon rally promoting signatures for constitutional revision, while setting forth assertions and slogans such as defaming the national policy of anticommunist ideology, smashing the Assembly Committee on Constitutional Revision, establishing a popular

representative government abolishing the National Security Law, etc., without hesitation they exerted leftist communist propensities and warfare techniques of violent struggle.

In particular, Chairman Mun Ik-hwan, by directly participating in illegal gatherings led by students in leftist activist circles, instigating them and bringing about violent demonstrations, further worsened the campus situation, and eventually provoked even irresponsible actions causing sensitive students to burn themselves to death.

As has been disclosed in the course of the investigation of the FDU Policy Research Head Chang Ki-pyo, the so-called revolutionary theory of popular democracy and the theory of democratic unification and national liberation are of the same vein as the revolutionary logic of leftist activist circles, or the revolutionary theory directed at the ROK by the northern puppets.

This fact is manifest intact in the theory of democratic unification and popular movement in which Chang Ki-pyo has theoretically advanced the FDU's general principles and doctrine of struggle.

In line with its communist methods of analysis, the FDU has concluded that the ROK's free democratic society of today is "being dominated by the new colonialism of U. S. imperialism, and is a subordinate bureaucratic monopoly form of capitalist society where the people are being exploited and suppressed. In order to overthrow and restructure it they are advocating measures and methods of violent struggle such as armed struggle or mass uprisings.

In particular, a "new society of popular liberation," which they have taken as their final goal, is the same as the "socialist national construction" of the Committee for the Struggle for the Three Principles of the People, the Committee for the Struggle for Freedom and Democracy and the Committee for the Struggle for People's Democracy, groups. Investigations of these groups have shown them to be pro-communist campus groups benefiting the enemy.

If the line of struggle of the FDU or the fact that the so-called revolutionary constituency that they are pursuing has expanded outside of workers' farmers, and the poor city dwellers even to the so-called autonomous class (small and medium businessmen, conscientious intellectuals, students, conscientious politicians, etc.) are analyzed, then in respect to strategy and tactics, they correspond to the "ROK National Liberation and People's Democracy line" of the northern puppets.

In particular, in accordance with the united front strategy which they invoke constructing a united force and carrying out political instigation and mudslinging tactics as the conceal antiestablishment assertions or leftist slogans and adorning illegal student demonstrations and leftist riots as proper antigovernment struggles follow the line of the northern puppets intact.

Accordingly, on the outside, even though these types of doctrine of struggle and mode of action of the FDU are embellished as "democratization" and "national liberation," its real objective is a system-negating radical procommunist logic intent on overthrowing free democracy and establishing a leftist regime.

The antinationalist character has been extremely apparent in the assertions and actions they have displayed in the course of their criminal actions and illegal maneuvers.

In particular, one can conclude that designating the United States as an exploiter country in accordance with the doctrine of imperialism and designating the Embassy of the United States as a base of ROK directed aggression, and advocating anti-Americanism or assessing joint ROK-U.S. military training as "a plot to make the division between the ROK and the DPRK permanent" prove their pro-northern devil type propensities to be what they are.

In particular, Chairman Mun Ik-hwan, last May instigated a more violent struggle by saying "the content is too moderate" in referring to the underground publication "Declaration of Liberation" issued by leftist, procommunist student forces (Seoul University May festival speech). He also spoke out saying "the system of the DPRK's Korean Federation is not something we can unconditionally refuse" (16 February 1986 speech at Onyang First Church) and "I do not understand the reason for opposing the tripartite talks proposed by the DPRK." (20 February 1986 speech given on invitation to Puyo Southeast Church). He did not hesitate in his words and actions to be servile to the northern puppets.

Furthermore, Chairman Mun, confused and instigated young people who do not have a system of values, by saying "the young people of the ROK and DPRK must sit face to face and talk about many things; they must read Communist publications," (30 October 1985 Saturday service). In this way he attempted to intentionally induce the neutralization of anticommunist ideology.

This kind of FDU "communist revolutionary ideology" disguised as "progressive radical thought" is also having a bad influence on the activities of the established political parties, and the activities of assembly politics, and this has worked to incite public opinion.

Parts of the opposition party that received the support of radical leftist activist students during the 12 February general elections of last year had to experience limitations on their movements and restrictions in their struggle directed at the government due to the arrogant pressure and radical leftist thought of these who fancy themselves to be the so-called spokesmen for lower class popular forces.

Because of their so-called popular revolutionary thought and radical activist logic, the importance of discussion and compromise and debate in real politics cannot but be excluded.

In particular, as in the last Inchon riot incident, they changed the opposition party's signature campaign for a constitutional revision rally into an arena for anti-establishment violent revolution, and put the opposition party in a difficult position. Furthermore, the fact that because some politicians from establishment opposition parties, in moving outside the assembly--regardless of whether it was voluntary or involuntary--received decisive aid they became hostages is becoming a new element of criticism.

Last 1 May they withdrew from the People's Liaison Organ for Democracy and by means of a news conference praised radical leftist campus riots as "as scientific method of the people's movement," and last May at the time of the Inchon riot they set forth genuine leftist, procommunist slogans such "let us expel the Yankee bastards," "withdraw U.S. imperialism," etc., all over, and in broad daylight in urban centers they publicly shouted assertions and slogans advocating the overthrow of a free democratic system, and displayed subversive and evil banners.

Besides this kind of demonstration and instigation, the FDU copied communist party-style methods of instigation and propaganda, publishing bulletins filled mainly with leftist procommunist thought and antiestablishment matter such as the quarterly magazine DEMOCRATIC UNIFICATION and the monthly magazine the PEOPLE's VOICE and while contaminating the thought of regular citizens and good students conspired to expand the base of their leftist thought.

The antiestablishment character of the FDU is clearly apparent in its doctrine and activities. But because the FDU has outwardly set forth "democracy," the "masses" and "unification" and because the recognition of many of its constituent members is high many citizens cannot understand this true character and essence.

We must face up to the reality that the seriousness of the problem lies in the fact that even though the FDU is working hard to avoid straight forward and adventurous methods of struggle like those of leftist students, as an established leftist force consisting of those from radical leftist activist circles, it will expand this by means of even more crafty methods.

If the leftist campus forces are the "advance guard of the leftist revolutionary movement," and the so-called base populace, workers and the city poor, are the "main army of the revolution," when we analyze its disguised strategy and crafty tactics, the FDU is situated as an ideological guidance division type of rear guard organization which aids the doctrine of struggle and the direction of the struggle from behind the scenes.

Politically, they are being received as the greatest obstacle blocking gradual solutions and compromise between the government and opposition. Behind the scenes in our society wherein, lately, social unrest is worsening and political confrontation is becoming extreme due to the phenomenon of leftist ideological contamination, the negative roles of impure opposition organizations and illegal social organizations such as the FDU are playing the central role.

Accordingly, we can by no means overlook the ideology of these people who advocate a violent class revolution as one voice in the many that can be made to coexist in a free democratic system.

In particular, when seen from the point of view of the real situation where uncertainty over the development of political conditions is increasing and the foundation of the nation, anti-communism, is shaking while the base of leftist students activists circles is expanding, then we can designate them as a cancerous group plotting to promote a crisis in our society.

On the other hand we can see that the time has now arrived for us to realize that we must throw off our present reality which is being controlled by the screams of subversive and impure organizations and extremist opposition members, and that the destiny of our country rests with the majority of the moderate and sound national forces of conscience. We are devoting our efforts to the development of a steady democracy on the basis of continuous peaceful growth up until this time.

We can never tolerate or neglect the arrogance of antinational, antisocial and antidemocratic forces which intentionally obstruct this kind of development and growth.

Accordingly, eliminating these leftist evil organizations so that they can no longer exist can be seen as the best choice in purging leftists and restoring soundness to our society.

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CSO: 4107/053

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LEFTIST PENETRATION INTO LABOR MOVEMENT VIEWED WITH ALARM

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 21 Oct 86 p 3

[This article was written by a special reporting team: The New Trend of Labor Movement"]

[Text] The leftist movement, which has become established during the rapid industrialization period since the 1970's, has recently penetrated even manufacturing plants, thereby alarming the general public.

The leftist movement within manufacturing plants is led by disguised workers of the left-wing activist groups, their organizations and certain impure elements. The movement has now gone beyond the usual conflicts of interests between providers and receivers. It is frightening that they attempt to use workplaces as a fighting ground for realization of their ideology. They are becoming a cancerous element in the free democratic society.

In particular, some of these leftist groups have shown the appearance of pro-communists who ultimately attempt to establish a socialist nation by inciting a revolution through shrewdly training workers.

During the 1960's and 1970's, insofar as labor problems are concerned, our industries enjoyed a peaceful life protected by government authorities, which resorted to regulatory controls rather than rational resolutions, under a growth-oriented developmental policy, and a policy that gave the highest priority to national security. However, aside from such internal problems as demands for improvement of working conditions, our labor problems have now come to a difficult point where we must pay a lot more attention to such external challenges as leftist ideologies.

At present, the external powers that have penetrated workplaces includes religious organizations such as urban industrial missionaries, disguised workers, campus activist groups, and such underground organizations as the Regional Worker's Union.

Invariably, they are taking advantage of our current labor situation, which is inferior to that of advanced countries due to the relatively short period of industrialization of our country. They indulge in destructive struggles through instigation or control of workers in the name of improvement.

Most of their demands are so unrealistic that there is little room for negotiation between employers and employees.

And since their demands accompany political conditions, it is extremely difficult to see them as a pure labor movement aimed at improvement of working conditions.

Thus, their movement always stresses decreased rather than increased production, and loss of labor value rather than improvement of worker's welfare. This only results in destruction of manufacturing plants.

Particularly, in the case of disguised employees who have been trained under leftist ideologies and the members of underground labor organizations, they exhaust every means to turn workers into a vanguard force for establishment of a socialist nation.

The National Workers' Union Promotion Committee, which was organized by members of campus activist groups and was recently exposed by the government authorities, is also a typical underground labor organization aimed at establishment of a socialist system through labor struggles.

It used to be said, "The entry of Tosan members results in bankruptcy [This work is also pronounced as Tosan in Korean]." Recently, however, industries have been taking greater pains to prevent disguised workers from invading workplaces because of their pro-communist attitudes.

According to a recent government survey, at the end of September, a total of 580 disguised workers have been caught from 293 businesses since last year. Of these, 377 people have been fired, and 182 people voluntarily resigned. But it is clear that 21 people still remain on the job in 19 businesses.

These numbers represent only those that have been exposed. It is said that quite a few of them have not been detected yet.

Geographically, they are concentrated in the following three areas: 336 people in 176 businesses in Kyonggi Province, 170 people in 69 businesses in Seoul, and 35 people in 15 businesses in Pusan.

However, in the following areas, where none were exposed last year, recently there have been exposures: 5 people in 4 businesses in North Cholla Province, 4 people in 4 businesses in South Kyongsang Province, and 2 people in 2 businesses in Kangwon Province. This shows that the area of the disguised workers' activities is expanding from the usual Seoul-Inchon area to all over the country.

On the other hand, the number of labor-management disputes which were caused by those disguised workers totaled 84, including 60 in 1985 and 24 this year. This represents 26 percent of the total 225 cases last year and 20 percent of the total 113 cases this year.

Especially, the labor-management disputes that are caused by the disguised workers are characterized, without exception, by violence. They frequently collide head-on with public power through an illegal form of confinement, and they sometimes turn the disputes into political struggles, depending on the response from the authorities.

In the case of H company in Inchon City in April, the sit-in strike led by three disguised workers from campus activist groups caused a temporary shutdown of the company. In Kunsan, the plant operation of the S Plywood Company was shut down for 4 days because of a sit-in strike led by two disguised workers who had been expelled from colleges.

Other companies, such as T Products in Masan City in January and O Electronics in Inchon City in February, were also badly damaged by the invasion of disguised workers.

There are countless such incidents caused by disguised workers at other companies, including Daewoo Motor Company, Songwon Steel Manufacturing, Hanyong Aluminum, Dongil Steel Manufacturing, Ichon Electric Industries, Haetae Confectionery, Lotte Confectionery, Daewoo Apparel, Hankuk Sound, and Yongchang Musical Instrument Manufacturing. In the case of Daewoo Apparel, whose labor-management dispute was typical, its material loss amounted to more than 1.28 billion won because of the 6-day sit-in strike. In addition, over 450 workers either received a criminal punishment or voluntarily resigned.

According to an analysis by the authorities, the disguised workers became active after the government started an appeasement policy in 1984, such as liberalization of activities on campus, from the perspective of national unification.

Until then, all labor movements led by external sources had originated from activist students and some of the religious organizations, such as Tosan, in the name of protection rights and interests of low-income workers, who have been hidden behind the high-growth wave since the end of the revitalizing reform.

However, as the government adopted a strong policy against such organizations as Tosan in the early 1980's, they changed their methods from open activities to underground activities.

In particular, activist students infiltrated into fragile industries after disguising their education and work experience, and instigated workers, while secretly planning to strengthen labor unions. And since 1984, they have been actively leading the "combined struggle by workers and students."

They contend that Korean society had two major contradictory conditions: the basic contradiction that exists between capitalist and wage workers, and the contradiction between the people of imperialism and those in a new colony.

Thus, they consider that the major revolutionary force is the labor class, and that peasants and the urban poor class are their allies. Further, they

designate the progressive intellectuals, including the urban middle class, as a joint force and the North Korean proletarian class as a support power. Hence, they advocate a step-by-step strategy which calls for establishment of a socialist nation after establishment of a people's democratic government through a revolt by workers.

As an immediate step toward this goal, they have set up a basic policy for political training and organizing workers.

When six female college students, including Miss Yi (22 years old and a senior at Seoul National University) who has recently been arrested under the national security law while attempting to penetrate workplaces after organizing an underground organization, were under questioning, they coolly responded, "We wanted to establish a social nation through instigation of workers and our first step was getting a job as a disguised worker."

We should not leave our sacred workplaces, which we have worked hard to establish, to some of the radical leftist groups. We must now keep our eyes wide open.

13095/13104
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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

OVERALL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 1987 REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 6 Dec 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Sim Hong-sop: "The Overall Economic Outlook for 1987 as Seen by the Economic Planning Board: Sound Growth Led by the Manufacturing Sector Will Continue"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] What will be the state of our economy during the next fiscal year? The Economic Planning Board has, in its "Overall Economic Outlook for FY 1987" (draft), made it clear that our economy, propped mainly by the manufacturing industry, will continue its sound and steady growth in the coming fiscal year as well. Also in its forecast is the prospect of favorable balance of international payments becoming a lasting trend with the help of the export industry serving as the catalyst for the growth. What follows is an examination by sector of the economic outlook for the coming year as presented by the government. (Editor's note)

The 8-percent economic growth rate envisioned for the next fiscal year by the Economic Planning Board is lower than the levels projected earlier by the Bank of Korea and the KDI (Korea Development Institute)--9 percent and 8.5 percent, respectively.

One interpretation of this may very well be that, despite the likelihood that the three favorable factors--the "three lows" [low price of oil, low rate of inflation, and low value of the dollar]--will continue to prevail next year, the government has set a conservative goal for the economic growth, taking into consideration the possibility of changes in the given conditions within and outside the country.

According to this forecast, the GNP will amount to \$109.2 billion, rising above the \$100-billion plateau for the first time in our history; the per-capita GNP will reach \$2,600, bringing the \$3,000 level within sight.

Working on the premise that expanding exports will continue to lead the economic growth next year, the government has set the 1987 goal for exports at \$39 billion, an increase of 12.7 percent over this year's volume.

In setting the export goal, the government's analysis anticipated that the export of ships will decrease by \$500 million to \$1.1 billion next year, but the total exports excluding ships will increase by 14.8 percent to \$37.9 billion.

The rate of investment in fixed investment will fall short of the 14-percent level of this year but still is expected to remain at a high level--9.2 percent.

The construction investment, which accounts for 65 percent of the total fixed investment, is expected to increase by no more than 7 percent due to the anticipated decrease in the investment related to power plants and equipment and to the likely stagnation in the construction of commercial buildings, although the industrial construction activity is expected to show a continued buoyancy.

Especially in the housing construction sector, given the recent stagnation in the construction of multihousehold housing and the trend for increasing numbers of unsold housing units, next year's housing starts are expected to number no more than 300,000 units, an increase of a mere 10,000 units over this year.

By contrast, in the area of plant and equipment investment directly related to the manufacturing industry, although a wide variance is likely between different types of business, an expansion is anticipated in the electric and electronic sector in response to increasing demands abroad for VTR's and electronic parts; likewise, in the petrochemical sector, the short supply situation is expected to bring about a large-scale expansion of fixed investment centered around the manufacturing of products such as acrylates, resins, and ethylene.

Table: Overall Economic Outlook for 1987

Category	1985	1986 (estimate)	1987 (projection)
Rate of economic growth (percent)	5.1	12.0	8.0
Growth of manufacturing industry (percent)	3.5	16.5	10.0
GNP (\$100 million)	831	943	1,092
Per-capita GNP (dollars)	2,032	2,274	2,600
Exports (\$100 million)	271	346	390
Imports (\$100 million)	278	315	353
Increase in fixed investment (percent)	2.8	14.0	9.2
Increase in total consumption (")	4.8	6.4	5.8
Jobless rate (percent)	4.0	3.8	3.6
Housing construction (1,000 units)	227	290	300
Increase in wholesale price (percent)	0.9	-2.0	1 to 2
Increase in consumer price (")	2.5	2.5	2 to 3
Balance of current account (\$100 million)	-8.9	45	50
Trade balance (\$100 million)	-0.2	43	50
Invisible trade balance (\$100 million)	-14.5	- 8	-10
Transfer account balance (")	5.8	10	10
Total foreign debt (\$100 million)	468	450	423
Net foreign debt (")	356	331	292

In addition, the investment requirement related to the fostering of the expansion of agroindustrial zones will increase by 198 percent over this year to the sum of 134 billion won.

On the other hand, the fixed investment in the steel sector is expected to decline by some 30 percent from this year's level to 949.8 billion won as a

result of the completion of the phase-one construction of the Kwangyang mill of the P'ohang Steel Works. Likewise, some decline in the level of fixed investment is believed likely in the automotive industry as the three automakers--Hyundai, Daewoo, and Kia--have already completed this year a significant portion of the preparations for their entry into the U.S. market.

All in all, the total investment in plants and equipment is expected to amount to 28.408 trillion won in 1987, an increase of 12 percent over this year's level.

On the other hand, the rates of increase for next year in private consumption and government consumption are estimated to be 5.8 percent and 5.7 percent, respectively; the increase in total consumption is projected to be 5.8 percent, which will be 0.6 percent less than what it was this year.

Nevertheless, the elasticity of consumption for next year is estimated at 0.7--0.1 more than this year's 0.6; thus, viewed in comparison with the projected rate of increase in consumption, the propensity for consumption is expected to be greater.

With the rates of increase falling below the levels of this year, as noted above, in such areas as fixed investment, private consumption, and exports, the rate of growth in the manufacturing sector, too, will fall short of this year's level of 16.5 percent but is still expected to reach 10.2 percent.

Worth noting is the prospect that the investment in plant and equipment will be centered around the manufacturing industry and that the export sector will continue to be marked by buoyancy, which is an indication of that degree of soundness already achieved in the economic structure.

Moreover, not only is the manufacturing industry expected to grow more than 10 percent but its share of the total job market is expected to increase from 24.6 percent in 1986 to 25.4 percent in 1987. The overall jobless rate is expected to be held down to 3.6 percent, a decline of 0.2 percent from this year's level.

The economically-active population is expected to increase by 414,000 over this year's level to reach 16,447,000 next year. Again, more than half of the increase, or 226,000 in number, will occur in the manufacturing sector.

Meanwhile, the total imports (customs clearance-based) are expected to amount to \$35.3 billion in 1987, an increase of 12.1 percent as compared to \$31.5 billion this year. Of the total, grain imports will account for \$1.2 billion--a level same as this year's, but capital-goods imports are expected to account for \$13.1 billion--15 percent more than this year's level--in response to the projected increase in plant and equipment investment.

The crude-oil imports are expected to increase by 8.6 percent to 240 million barrels which, figured at the unit cost of \$15 (FOB-based), will amount to \$3.9 billion. Meanwhile, in line with the projected increase in the exportation of finished products, the importation of raw materials is expected to amount to \$15 billion, 11 percent more than this year's level.

Turning to the balance of payments picture, exports totaling \$38 billion (based on balance of international payments) and imports totaling \$33 billion are expected to result in a favorable trade balance of \$5 billion.

In terms of the invisible trade balance, however, despite the lessening interest burdens thanks to the shrinking foreign debt, a deficit level as high as \$1 billion is anticipated as a result of larger outlays in freight, insurance, and other transportation expenses corresponding to a higher level of imports; reduced earnings from overseas construction work will be another contributing factor to the deficit. On the other hand, the transfer account is expected to produce a surplus of \$1 billion due, among other things, to increased remittances from brethren abroad. The overall current account balance is expected to show a surplus of \$5 billion, an improvement of \$500 million over this year's picture.

As a result of this increasing surplus in the balance of payments, the rate of repayment on foreign debt will increase as well: next year, the repayment will be as much as \$5.7 billion--\$300 million more than the amount repaid this year. Thus, even taking into account the \$3 billion additional foreign loans to be secured next year, the total outstanding foreign debt is expected to be reduced to \$42.3 billion, which will be \$2.7 billion less than this year's balance of \$45 billion.

Moreover, the overseas assets, nourished by increasing investment abroad, are expected to grow up to the level of \$13.1 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion over this year's level. The size of the net foreign debt, which was \$33.1 billion this year, is expected to shrink to \$29.2 billion next year.

In forecasting the levels of price increase for next year, the government has projected 1 to 2 percent for wholesale price and 2 to 3 percent for consumer price, both of which are lower than the KDI's projects of 2 percent and 3 percent, respectively, and the Bank of Korea's projections of 2.2 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively.

In this respect, considering the likelihood that the money supply will continue to increase next year at a pace same as this year's and the prospects of an election, one might say that the government may possibly have been overly optimistic.

As a whole, in forecasting the state of domestic economy for next year, the government has set the target values as low as possible on all aspects except for one--the price level. This seems to be the special feature of the economic outlook report that has come out this time.

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ATTRACTION GROWING FOR GERMAN INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/ELICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 21 Nov 86 p 2

[Article by Christian Tenbrock: "Korea Wants to Become Even Stronger with German Technology"]

[Text] Since the beginning of September, a car is running on South Korea's roads which is easily identified as the latest model of the German Opel-Kadett. The car is not imported, but is produced, according to the blueprints of the General Motors subsidiary in Ruesselsheim, by the second largest Korean producer of passenger cars, Daewoo-Motor, in which the U.S. automobile giant owns 50 percent. The only important change from the German model, developed particularly for the Korean market, is a 1.5 liter engine with a special torque characteristic and a state of the art ignition system which controls ignition times through a microprocessor.

The head of the Daewoo corporation, Kim Woochoong, evaluates the Kadett--called "Le Mans" in Korea--as "the best car ever built in South Korea." In the future, 167,000 cars a year are to come off the assembly line of the recently opened automobile factory near Seoul, Korea's most modern, and are to be sold in the United States in six figures by the Pontiac division of General Motors. In the production installation one also finds the best German technology: computer-controlled dynamo-engines come from the Paul Schenck AG, parts of the paint shop were supplied by Duerr.

German technology for South Korea: what was a strategic decision in the international automobile association--to manufacture top products with the latest technology in a country with wages 3 to 4 times lower than in the FRG--is to be followed by other German enterprises. In 40 presentations at a symposium on German technology in Seoul, 30 enterprises introduced some 3,000 Korean managers and technical personnel to their latest products and procedures. AEG spoke on the use of computer-controlled cable planning systems; Bayer on process control in the chemical industry; Bosch on ABS [antilocking system] and electronic injection; Hoechst CeramTec on ceramic materials in electronics; Pierburg on ecotronics. Maho machine tooling, Daimler-Benz, Dornier, Merck and Krupp are other well-known names on the list of participants.

Shortly Before the Second Economic "Take-off"

The Seoul sales show, which was a remarkable success, fits into the political landscape. Almost simultaneously with the symposium in South Korea's capital, a Korean economic delegation of almost 40 members on a tour through seven European countries also visited the FRG. "Our position is to promote technical cooperation with Europe and technology transfer from the FRG," says Korea's Minister of Science and Technology Lee Tae Sup. While it was particularly the United States and Japan who helped with capital and know-how after the Korean War, and in the rise from total underdevelopment to becoming meanwhile the 12th largest trading nation in the world, now German and European enterprises are also to become more involved in the new industrial country of South Korea.

Korea soon faces a second economic take-off. Since developing countries are threatening its traditional export markets with even cheaper goods and protectionism is growing in industrial countries, Korea primarily wants to correct its "cheap" image: "We want to manufacture high-quality products and sell them on the world market," says Lee Tae Sup. The era of high technology is to be attained with giant steps; both government and industry intend to gain economic growth through high-quality chemical products, electronics and automobiles, no longer just with ships, textiles, shoes and steel. This is to guarantee its rise to a place among the first 10 industrial nations of the world, anticipated by the turn of the millenium.

Work-intensive production must therefore be replaced by technology, says the KDI "think tank" (the Korean Development Institute) which is close to government circles. In many cases, Korean know-how is lacking; Western economic experts in Seoul are of the opinion that, so far, efforts to develop their own technologies have been totally inadequate. Chung Hoon Mok, vice president of Hyundai-Engineering, wrote in a recent magazine article that "the problem of developing countries is an industrialization with which the development of new technologies cannot keep up."

So far, Korean enterprises have not been able to patent one single chemical product. Although research and development expenditures of large Korean electrical corporations have risen by more than 63 percent during the past 2 years, with a 3.6 percent share of sales they are still far behind what foreign competition expends for research and development. The Seoul Ministry for Science and Technology thinks that only very few Korean enterprises have sufficient funds for extensive investments in developing modern products and procedures.

In addition to money, there is also a lack of research personnel. While in Japan there are 29, and in the United States 30, scientists and highly specialized technical people per 10,000 inhabitants, in South Korea there are only 8, according to KDI figures for 1983. The representative of a German-Korean joint venture in Seoul also says that a university engineering diploma in practice often is not worth much more than the diploma of a German technical high school.

The dependence on imported know-how is joined by that on imported primary products. Over two-thirds of all parts imported by the Korean electrical industry come from Japan; only 58 percent of the primary products for a Korean video-recorder are produced in the country itself. So 40 to 50 percent of the proceeds of total video-recorder exports flow into the coffers of Japanese suppliers. Since the situation is similar in other branches of industry, by the end of the year the rampant export growth and rising exchange rate of the yen will have doubled the trade deficit with Japan, bringing it to \$6 billion.

After South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan's European tour in April of this year, the latest slogan issued by the government will be "Look [to] Europe." Growing trade and stronger localization of production, also through joint ventures and technology transfer, are to lower the existing dependence and connected structural weakness of Korean industry. The Ministry of Science and Technology wants, by the beginning of the 1990's, to have almost one-third of all new technologies imported from Europe.

For a long time European, including German, enterprises had no particular interest in the Korean market. According to data by the German-Korean Chamber of Industry and Commerce, of the \$2.3 billion foreign investments in Korea since 1962, a grand total of \$42 million came from the FRG, while about 80 percent of all direct investments came from the United States and Japan. Compared to 2,077 licenses from Japan and 889 from the United States, there are 203 from the FRG, 136 from Great Britain, and 118 from France. Only 8.3 percent of patents registered in Korea are German, while 37.7 percent are Japanese, and 30.1 percent of U.S. origin.

Technology Imports and Trade Volume

From the Japanese-U.S. dominance of direct investments and trade--last year, 35 percent of Korean exports went to the United States, and about 25 percent of all imports came from Japan--also results close economic cooperation. The connection between technology imports and trade volume becomes clear in the statistics of the Ministry for Science and Technology, in which a comparison of the United States, Japan, France and the FRG between 1982 and 1985 shows that 54 percent of trade and 60 percent of imports of new technologies were with the United States. In the same period, Japan registered 38 percent of the trade volume and 32 percent of technology exports to Korea, while France and the FRG accounted for 8 percent each.

It is traditional ties in particular--the United States as protective power, Japan as model and teacher who is especially close in mentality and language to the Korean reconstruction generation--which for decades have given these two countries market advantages in South Korea. Furthermore, Science Minister Lee is of the opinion that Japanese are "more aggressive and better salesmen." A German businessman residing in Seoul since the early 1970's, formulates it more succinctly: German industry had been lethargic and sated for many years, without a glance for the possibilities of the Korean market.

It is only recently that the German chamber has noted a growing willingness to invest in Korea, in addition to an increased trade volume (according to Korean

statistics, it was \$1.96 billion last year with an even trade balance). The number of joint ventures--also expanding German-Korean technological cooperation--has increased from 16 in 1980 to 34 today.

Among German enterprises that have long been active in Korea one finds the names of Siemens, Bayer and Hoechst, Schering, Boehringer Ingelheim and BASF. Since the beginning of the 1970's, Siemens has been producing telecommunications installations in a joint venture with Goldstar. In the beginning, Koreans were taught how to produce certain screws according to German DIN norms, the color for telephone casings was the German Post Office gray, and a few hundred Korean workers were trained in the FRG, some of them receiving their master's diploma. Now it is being said in Seoul that Korean customers have only a tired smile for even the most modern German telephone equipment--in many areas, telephone equipment made in Korea has reached a very high standard.

BASF, which invested \$11.6 million in its joint venture with Hyosung, supplies state of the art technology to South Korea for the production of styropor and polystyrol. The polystyrol production facility is more modern than the one in Ludwigshafen; in order to maintain know-how at its highest level, annual German-Korean meetings of technical personnel are held. BASF justifies its willingness to transfer even the latest research results with the strong competition on the Korean market and with the endeavor to deliver the highest quality to Korean customers for their worldwide sales. With this strategy, the polystyrol joint venture not only secured large portions of the South Korean synthetics market, but has also proven successful in Japan and India where BASF Ludwigshafen formerly had not been able to gain a foothold.

A growing domestic market, and the chance of being able to use South Korea as a jump-off point for sales in other countries--in the long term, also in the People's Republic of China--is reason enough for some German enterprises for direct investment and technology transfer. A German entrepreneur saw a market chance in the up to now substandard Korean production of pumps and filters and will now, under license, have them build equipment for swimming pools in Korea --also for the Olympic pool 1988. The ancillary automobile producer Pelzer is investing \$2.2 million in a joint venture with Daihan Chemical, in order to produce polyurethane noise prevention material in the harbor city of Incheon. In this way Pelzer wants to participate in the expansion and world-market ambition of the Korean automobile industry. The same holds true for Degussa which, as of early 1987, will manufacture catalysts in a joint venture with Oriental Chemical.

Hanns-Joachim Sohn, head of Degussa in South Korea, expects the South Korean automobile market to reach a volume of 1 million in the early 1990's and also speculates on sales possibilities in Taiwan, should they also introduce the strict emission controls in the near future that are being planned in South Korea for mid-1987.

Because of pressure from the United States in particular, as of 1 July 1987 South Korea is to guarantee protection of substances registered for a patent after that date. However, the non-American pharmaceutical industry is annoyed

by a special regulation for U.S. enterprises which, according to Woerpel's statement, is to make patent protection for them retroactive to 1 January 1980. "Naturally, the Koreans will now jump on Japanese and European products in order to imitate them," predicts Woerpel.

At present it is also totally unclear whether comprehensive protection of intangible property will be introduced in South Korea in the near future. The Korean ambassador in Washington, Kim Kyong Won, wrote recently in an article for the NEW YORK TIMES that Korea would need more time to fully protect authorship and patent rights. At this time, at any rate, what recently happened to a German ancillary automobile supplier can still occur: shortly after concluding a supply contract with a Korean enterprise, he found very similar products listed in the prospectus of another Korean enterprise; the prospectus was, word for word, almost identical with his own.

For this reason, German businessmen in Seoul advise direct involvement in order to have better control over production and business policies. Of 999 industrial branches, 76.3 percent are at present open for foreign investments, 92.5 percent of them in the processing industry. According to a poll recently published by the Seoul Finance Ministry, 106 Korean enterprises--particularly in the fields of electronics, mechanical engineering and chemical production--desire greater cooperation with foreign enterprises. And investments in South Korea can be quite profitable: according to Korean data, in the case of 158 foreign enterprises with investments of \$1 million or more, the average profit rate was 12.4 percent.

"The automotive industry, electronics, mechanical engineering, and chemical industry offer numerous possibilities for greater participation of German enterprises," says Bernd Reichert of the German Chamber in Seoul. On the other hand, granting of licenses is recommended only if it is simultaneously combined with further technical development: "Otherwise, a technical surpassing by the license partner is almost inevitable."

This is particularly true in the case of South Korea, and not only because of the Koreans' almost famous-infamous capability of copying foreign products and procedures more cheaply, and sometimes better. The Seoul government announced recently that by the year 2000, South Korea will be among the ten technologically highest-developed countries in the world. The country intends to control 20 percent of the semiconductor world market; 10 percent of computers and 7 percent of all newly developed materials are to come from South Korea. In 14 years, 150,000 top technicians and scientists, five times as many as today, are to be working in the laboratories and research institutes of government and industry. According to the government plan, the share of research and development expenditures of the GNP is to be increased from the present 1.9 percent to 3.1 percent. A total of \$60 billion of public and private funds is to go into the development of new products and procedures by the turn of the millenium.

Korea Also Has Its Silicon Valley

The Korean Semiconductor Research Cooperative, founded jointly by the government and private enterprises, plans to get a 4-Mega-D-Ram chip to the production stage. Seoul has invested \$470 million in Taedok Science Town, a Korean Silicon Valley; every firm spending disproportionately large amounts for research and development receives tax benefits.

As one German entrepreneur in Seoul puts it, Koreans can no longer be appeased with glass beads in view of such ambitious goals. Only he who offers technologically valuable products which decrease dependence on imports and, at least in the long term, will bring sales opportunities on the world market, is received with open arms and--as in the case of Degussa--is sometimes rewarded with a tax-exempt status for up to 5 years .

For those Germans who still doubt that South Korea's second economic take-off will materialize, Chamber President Dieter Kerrut likes to tell the story of the manager of the BMW motorcycle factory in Berlin who, in the 1950's, had made derogatory remarks about the rising Japanese competition. Chamber Manager Florian adds, "German industry must fully utilize its cooperation opportunities with Korea: otherwise, there is the danger that it will suffer the same fate as in Japan 20 years ago--namely, that they develop their own new technology, or buy it from the competition."

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA CARRIES 'GIFT' OF KIM IL-SONG SPA SPEECH

SK300512 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 30 Dec 86

["President Kim Il-song sets forth fighting tasks not facing the DPRK Government"--KCNA headline]

[Text] · Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kil Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Worker's Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a policy speech titled "For the Complete Victory of Socialism" at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly now going on here.

Following is the gist of the speech: Today our revolution is pressing along the road of building socialism and communism under the banner of the republic.

The fighting tasks now facing the government of the republic in carrying out the revolutionary cause of Chuche are to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

1

The cause of building socialism and communism is a sacred cause to provide the masses of the people with complete Chajusong.

The cause of building socialism which begins with the establishment of the socialist government emerges victorious and is consummated through the period of transition from capitalism to socialism.

The historic tasks of the transition period are to win a complete victory over capitalism in all spheres of social life and bring about a classless society by eliminating all class antagonisms and class distinctions. If they are to complete the transition to socialism, the masses of the people who have come to power must carry out the historic tasks of the transition period.

After the success in the socialist revolution, our party and the government of the republic set the strategic target of achieving the complete victory of socialism for the transition period and have pressed ahead with the building of socialism.

A completely victorious socialist society is a consummated socialist society the whole of which has been working-class and in which all the people, as equal masters of the state and society, lead an independent and creative life. The completely victorious socialist society is a classless society, a developed society where all its members are provided with complete socio-political equality and decent material and cultural lives. It is a society which, from the point of view of social progress, coincides with the end of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism, and in which the lower stage of communism becomes a complete reality and gradual transition to the higher stage of communism gets under way.

The complete victory of socialism is another epoch-making event in the people's struggle for Chajusong; it is an important milestone in the course of building socialism and communism.

It is the law of building socialism and communism to win the complete victory of socialism through the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and to reach the higher stage of communism through a complete socialist society.

To achieve the complete victory of socialism is now a real requirement of socialist construction in our country.

Nearly 30 years have passed since our people began to perform the task of complete victory of socialism on a full scale after the triumph of the socialist revolution. In this period our people have made big strides in their struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

2

The fundamental question in winning the complete victory of socialism is to transform people and social relations on the pattern of the working class so as to eliminate the class differences and establish a classless society.

The abolition of classes and the building of a classless society--this is the historic task which the working class itself put forward; this is the important goal of building socialism and communism.

The abolition of classes in a socialist society boils down to the question of eliminating the distinctions between the working class and the peasantry by solving the rural question; only when this question is solved can the historic task of abolishing the classes be carried out finally, and the classless society be established.

In order to eliminate the class differences between workers and farmers, it is imperative to turn cooperative property into all-people property so as to establish an undivided sway of the all-people ownership of the means of production. [word indistinct] we are to put an end to the ideological, technical and cultural backwardness of rural communities and make cooperative property all-people property, we must carry out the theses on the socialist rural question published by our party.

In accordance with the principle laid down in the theses, we must first accelerate the ideological and cultural revolutions energetically in country areas so as to raise the farmers' level of ideology, technology and culture quickly.

We must also press ahead with the technical revolution in rural areas and industrialize agriculture.

In order to transform cooperative property into all-people property, we must combine the two organically by continuing to enhance the leading role of the latter in relations to the former.

An important task in their organic combination is to strengthen the direct production ties between the two.

Another important task in transforming cooperative property into all-people property is to improve constantly the direction and management of cooperative agriculture.

We must further strengthen agricultural leadership bodies and enhance their functions and role so as to give full play to the superiority of the juche-oriented system of agricultural guidance, thereby radically improving the industrial method of guiding cooperative agriculture.

3

Pressing ahead with socialist economic construction is an important task in achieving the complete victory of socialism.

The goal we must attain in the sphere of economic construction for the complete victory of socialism is to build a juche-oriented national economy which is highly modernized in all its branches and perfect in its structure. We must industrialize agriculture and raise the level of all the technical equipment of the national economy to a considerable extent and thus free the working people from difficult and labor-consuming work and solve the problems of food, clothing and housing for the people satisfactorily so as to attain high standards.

The immediate important task in socialist economic construction is to implement the third seven-year plan successfully.

Next year we shall undertake this plan.

The basic task of the third seven-year plan is to continue to press ahead with the Chuche orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy so as to lay solid material and technical foundations for the complete victory of socialism.

During the new plan period we must attain the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction put forward by the sixth congress of the party and increase the total industrial output 1.9 times and agricultural output 1.4 times at least.

The most important task in implementing this plan is to accelerate the technical renovation of the national economy by developing science and technology and intensifying the technical innovation drive.

If we are to succeed in the third seven-year plan, we will have to increase the production capacities of key industries sharply.

Tangible improvement of the people's standard of living is one of the most important tasks which we must fulfill during the third seven-year plan. During the new long-term plan we must solve the people's problems of food, clothing and housing satisfactorily so as to raise their general living standard higher.

If we are to succeed in the third seven-year plan, we must radically improve the guidance of the economy and the management of enterprises.

In economic guidance and enterprise management we must firmly defend and adhere to the original, Chuche system of socialist economic management created by our party and implement it thoroughly so that its vitality will be displayed fully in socialist construction.

4

In order to achieve the complete victory of socialism we must strengthen the people's government and enhance its functions and role.

We must improve the work of the people's government organs so as to enhance their functions and role in every way in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

The government of the republic must continue to advance under the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and carry out our party's line of the three revolutions.

The banner of the people's government and of the three revolutions is immediately the banner of Chajusong, the banner of socialism and communism.

The government of the republic and other government organs at all levels must thoroughly implement the class line and the mass line in their activity.

In all spheres of state activity they must enhance the leading role of the working class steadily, adhere firmly to the working-class principle and carry out all the policies in the interests of the working class. The people's government must guard against the poisonous ideas of capitalism and revisionism and prevent them from infiltrating into our society and resolutely fight against all attempts to infringe upon the socialist system.

In order to build the socialist and communist society successfully, we must champion the interests of the people in every way and mobilize their creative power to the full. To this end, the people's government must implement the revolutionary mass line in its activity.

5

To achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country is the most urgent national task for the government of the republic.

For the settlement of the question of national reunification, the government of our republic is firmly maintaining the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

At present, the first and foremost task in reunifying the country independently and peacefully is to ease the tension and ensure durable peace on the Korean peninsula, and to create favorable conditions for peaceful reunification.

In South Korea, anti-communist clamors against our republic are now being made on an unprecedentedly large scale, with the result that political confrontation between north and south has reached the extreme.

On the Korean peninsula the military tension is increasing at present.

In particular, we cannot overlook the fact that the South Korean authorities and the United States stage the provocative, large-scale joint military exercise "team spirit" every year in order to complete the preparations for a nuclear war and fan up a war fever, thereby keeping the front and the rear on the alert at all times.

The more they step up their war preparations, the louder the South Korean authorities raise a hue and cry against a "threat of southward invasion". Recently they have gone the length of spreading the nonsense that we have worked out a "plan of invading the south" in anticipation of the 1988 olympic games and that we are building the Kungangsan power station for the purpose of "attacking them by means of flood".

As for the construction of the Kumgangsan power station, it is, to all intents and purposes, a peaceful project undertaken under the long-term plan for our socialist economic construction. So there is no reason why the South Korean authorities should feel themselves threatened.

The South Korean authorities must not slander our construction of the power station, but pay due attention to getting withdrawn from South Korea the nuclear weapons which are more than enough to exterminate all the Korean nation.

We never want national extermination, nor can we tolerate our territory to become the theater of a nuclear war provoked by the United States. From this standpoint we declare once again that we have no intention to invade the south and, at the same time, strongly assert that the Korean peninsula be turned as soon as possible into a nuclear-free peace zone.

The key to the new breakthrough for national reunification in the present situation is to relax the sharp political confrontation and military tensions at the earliest possible date and to create an atmosphere of sincere trust in the nation.

We deem it necessary to hold high-level political and military talks between the north and the south in order to settle the first and most urgent question for national reunification.

The north-south high-level political and military talks will have to discuss the measures to remove the present political confrontation, such as the matter of promoting the national bonds by refraining from slandering each other and by realizing multilateral cooperation and interchange between the north and the south. They will also have to discuss the steps to ease the present tension, such as reducing armed forces, stopping an arms race, turning the demilitarized zone along the military demarcation line into a peace zone and refraining from large-scale military exercises. The talks should also deliberate on the measures to increase the authority of the neutral nations inspection force with military personnel of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland and Sweden which are members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, as a setup to watch the military actions of both sides in the demilitarized zone.

In addition to these questions we are ready to discuss any proposal to be made by the South Korean side, if it is helpful to the relaxation of the political and military situation.

If the South Korean authorities truly want to break the present deadlock between north and south and follow with us the road of peace in the country and of its peaceful reunification, they ought to show a positive response to our sincere proposal.

If the high-level political and military talks between north and south and other kinds of dialogues succeed, summit talks between north and south may be held to discuss the fundamental questions for national reunification.

In order to guarantee a durable peace in our country and create the prerequisite for peaceful reunification, the tripartite talks should be held between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea.

If the United States really hopes for peace and reunification of Korea, she must respond to our proposal for the tripartite talks and withdraw her troops and nuclear weapons and all the other military equipment from South Korea.

The most reasonable way to reunify the country independently and peacefully is to found the Democratic Confederate Republic of Koryo as proposed by the sixth congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

If we are to prevent our country from being divided into "two Koreas" for ever and ward off a war holocaust that threatens the whole nation, we have no alternative but to reunify the country by founding a confederal republic which will make neither side the conqueror or the conquered. Therefore, in the future, too, we will make patient efforts to put this just reunification proposal into effect.

In order to settle the question of national reunification in keeping with the will and desire of the Korean people, we must hold a conference for nationwide dialogue which will represent the will of the people from all walks of life. We consider it reasonable to convene a joint conference of the political parties and other organizations of north and south for this nationwide dialogue. We will always keep the door of the national dialogue open to all political parties and other organizations in South Korea.

Independence, friendship and peace are the underlying ideas consistently maintained by the government of our republic in its foreign relations.

The government of the republic will firmly adhere to Chajusong in its foreign relations.

We will map out foreign policies in conformity with the requirement of the Korean revolution and with the specific conditions of our country and carry them out, and settle all questions arising in international relations to meet the desire and requirements of our people. The government of the republic will develop its relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect, and resolutely uphold the dignity and sovereignty of our nation in the international arena.

It will make positive efforts to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with many countries. The government of the republic will strengthen friendship and solidarity with the brotherly socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and work hard to develop exchanges and cooperation with them in all fields of politics, the economy and culture.

The government of the republic will make every effort to further extend and develop state relations with the non-aligned countries, the third world nations, and to realize south-south cooperation.

The government of the republic will establish good-neighbor relations also with the capitalist countries which respect our sovereignty and are friendly towards our country and will promote economic and cultural interchanges with them.

With a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of peace, the government of the republic will resolutely fight to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and to defend peace on the Korean peninsula, in Asia and the rest of the world.

The government of the republic fully supports all the peaceful proposals made by the socialist countries in order to prevent a nuclear war and preserve world peace and security, and highly appraises their sincere efforts to implement them. We give full support to the European socialist countries and the people in this region in their struggle to create nuclear-free, peace zones in the Balkan peninsula and in many other parts of Europe and express our firm solidarity with the peace-loving people throughout the world in their struggle to create nuclear-free, peace zones in Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean and many others parts of the world.

The government of the republic fully supports the just cause of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and all other parts of the world, who are fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and for the building of a new society in opposition to the imperialist moves for aggression and war. It expresses firm solidarity with the ever-increasing anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement in vast areas of the world.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA REPORTS KANG HUI-WON SPEECH AT PYONGYANG MASS RALLY

SK310525 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0459 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--A grand Pyongyang mass meeting was held on 30 December at the Pyongyang indoor stadium to hail the reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly and carry out the tasks set by him in his historic policy speech.

Attending the meeting together with more than 10,000 people of all segments were Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice presidents of the DPRK; Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; and other senior party and government officials.

The meeting was addressed by Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

He stressed that reelecting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the republic was an expression of the entire people's unqualified trust in the boundless loyalty to him and an unbounded honor and happiness of our country and fellow countrymen and a great fete of the whole nation.

He further said: It is the highest honor, greatest happiness and unshakable revolutionary will of our party and people to eternally have in the van of the revolution the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song whom our people greeted and held in high esteem for the first time in their history spanning thousands of years and remain loyal to him.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, a genius of revolution, legendary hero and the sun of the nation, is the great leader who, under the banner of the immortal Chuche idea, has ushered in a new era of socialism and communism in our country, devoted his all to the sacred revolutionary cause of realizing the Chajusong of the masses of working people to perform imperishable exploits in the annals of the country and has led our party and people along the road of shining victory.

Holding in high esteem dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as the great successor to the revolutionary cause of Chuche and the sagacious leader of our party and revolution, our party and people are now vigorously advancing with a firm confidence toward the bright future of socialism and communism.

"For the complete victory of socialism", a historic policy speech made by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the great thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution, at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly, is a programmatic document which clearly indicates the victorious path of the revolutionary cause of Chuche, the revolutionary cause of our people which was pioneered and has developed under the banner of the immortal Chuche idea, and an immortal classical work which has developed and enriched from a new angle the communist revolutionary theory, pointed out the reporter.

The respected leader's speech, he stressed, is an immortal encyclopedia which clarifies in an all-round way on the basis of the great Chuche idea the road toward socialism and communism, the lawful course of the building of communist society where the Chajusong of the masses of the working people is fully realized, and a grand fighting program which lays a new bright milestone on the road of our people's struggle to successfully reach the high peak of the complete victory of socialism under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

Then representatives of all circles took the floor.

A letter to Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YIM CHUN-CHU, OTHERS ATTEND WOMEN'S GROUP ANNIVERSARY

SK260521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 26 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Dec (KCNA)--A grand meeting was held at the people's palace of culture Thursday to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the anti-Japanese Women's Association.

Attending the meeting were Yim Chun-chu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice president, and other senior officials, women anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and working women in Pyongyang.

Kang Chong-suk, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, made a report at the meeting.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, she said, showed deep interest in the solution of the women problem from the first days after he stood at the head of the Korean revolution. He defined anew the position and role of women in social life and revolutionary struggle and advanced a unique idea and theory of women's emancipation and their movement by successfully applying the principle of Chuche.

The report further said: Kang Pan-sok, the great mother of Korea, who devoted herself to the noble cause of the liberation of the country and the liberation of the people from her early years, conducted her energetic activities to form the first revolutionary women's mass organization in our country in accordance with the policy set forth by the great leader. The Anti-Japanese Women's Association, the first revolutionary women's mass organization in our country, was formed in Fusong on 26 December, 1926, at last under the guidance of the great leader and thanks to energetic activities of Kang Pan-sok.

The association was a revolutionary women's mass organization which fought with the revolutionary idea of the great leader as the only guiding compass and a revolutionary organization struggling to build socialism and communism in Korea and, as immediate tasks, to overthrow the Japanese imperialists, achieve the liberation of the country and realize social emancipation of women.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, after the formation of the association, wisely led the struggle to unite broad women by rapidly expanding and strengthening the organization, by helping mother.

He put forward Chuche-oriented revolutionary line and policy in early 1930s and organized and led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and thereby opened a bright road of developing the movement for women's emancipation to a new higher stage, combining it with the armed struggle.

Recalling that Comrade Kim Chong-suk, a heroine of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, conducted tireless, energetic activities to powerfully develop the movement for women's emancipation in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the reporter went on.

After the liberation, the great leader, following the founding of the party, put forth a unique policy of building a unified and massive women's organization and formed the Korean Democratic Women's Union which inherited the tradition of the anti-Japanese Women's Association.

With the founding of the Korean Democratic Women's Union the Korean woman began to advance more vigorously the prosperity and development of the country and the cause of women's emancipation, closely rallied as one under the banner of the immortal Chuche idea.

The idea of Comrade Kim Il-song to revolutionize the working-class woman is a bright program for the ultimate solution of the woman's question, in which the immortal Chuche idea is well applied to the cause of women's emancipation.

The shining example of the solution of the women's problem in our country gives great confidence and inspiration to the women still groaning under the yoke of imperialism and colonialism and the progressive women out to build a new society.

The proud victory won in the accomplishment of the cause of women's emancipation in our country and the great change which has taken place in their socio-political life are attributable to the wise leadership and great solicitude of the great leader who advanced an original idea and theory of women's emancipation and has dynamically led the struggle for its realization, indicating the correct road of the solution of women's problem at each period of revolutionary development, she stressed,

Papers here today dedicated articles to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Anti-Japanese Women's Association.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH URGED

Pyongyang CHOLLIMA in Korean Sep 86 pp 22-23

[Article by Ph.D. Candidate, Yun Mun-yong: "Mankind and Technology"]

[Text] Originally technology is a by-product of man's creative activities. Technology came into existence and progressed in the process of man's activities with a purpose, and it serves mankind.

The term "technology" was once used primarily for talents such as the talent to draw pictures, the skill to build houses, and the ability to forge the edges of weeding hoes and sickles. Now, however, it is used as a term not only for tools which are used to conquer and convert nature and other utilitarian purposes, but as a term in physical, chemical and biological disciplines where physical properties are changed for production processes.

Technology is brought about through man's endless creative working processes.

Man not only conquers nature, improves working conditions, and makes life more civilized by increasing his creative abilities with the help of technology, but also enhances the materialistic, technological standards and even the ideological and cultural standards.

This was man's process of struggle to understand nature and to achieve the goal of increasing productivity while reducing the cost of work by making use of the power of nature. This demonstrates to us that technology has been developed through a process of struggle.

Technological development is concretely materialized through the development of working tools. Among them an important element is a mechanical working tool. In this sense technology means machinery and technical revolution means mechanical revolution.

Technological development, which is accomplished by man's creative activities, depends upon the development of natural science and socio-economic conditions.

Technology has developed from the stage of manufacturing simple and more complex working tools to the stage of using machines for production and of utilizing steam and electricity rather than water or wind for power. By

utilizing electricity for power it was possible to use many complex machines at any place and furthermore it became possible to adapt automatic control systems in production.

In the process of a more complete development of new machines and tools, new measuring and experimental equipment, and observation tools with advanced technology, man's understanding and analysis of nature has become deeper; and a rapid progress in social productivity that has a closer relationship with science and technology is possible.

A decisive influence on this is the social system, however.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows: "In the capitalistic societies, the more technology advances, the more unemployment exists, and the more difficult the workers' working and living conditions become. Therefore, workers in capitalist societies are indifferent to technological development and struggle against adapting new technology by capitalists."

Since the purpose of production is for capitalists to earn more profits in capitalist societies, the workers are forced to work to continue their lives and are indifferent to technological development. In capitalist societies, even if the number of products increases as a result of technological development, the workers' overall situation does not improve in the least. The capitalists prefer to throw surplus products into the sea rather than give them to workers for free. In capitalist societies, the more technology develops, the richer the small exploiting minority becomes, and conversely, the more difficult the worker's life becomes.

This is because workers are not the master of production and technology in capitalist societies.

In capitalist societies which are based on private possession of the means of production, technology is naturally developing in an unbalanced way, yielding to the pursuit of higher capitalists' profits. The working popular masses who are actually responsible for technological development do not possess the technology but become the target for exploitation. The exploiters only develop technology which is effective in extracting maximum profits and cruelly exploit and oppress the workers. Furthermore, they only develop the technology necessary to colonize other countries and to reinforce the means to exploit and oppress their people. In capitalist societies, the more technology develops, the more the unemployed are produced and the more difficult the workers' working and living conditions become.

Thus, workers are indifferent toward technological development, and they struggle against the adoption of new technology.

Technological development in socialist societies is the opposite.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song instructed as follows: "In socialist societies the workers' work becomes less costly and more effective, and people

can engage in more independent and creative activities as technology advances."

Technological development under socialism liberates workers from difficult work and increases production of materialistic wealth and improves people's lives. This is related to the fact that in socialist societies workers are the masters of their country as well as of production and technology, and are responsible for them (production and technology). In socialist societies everybody has a deep concern for technological development, and technology also continuously develops to a higher stage as their creative activities increase.

As demonstrated above, man and technology are closely related, and depending upon the degree of achieving the working masses' creativity, continuous technological development is achieved as well.

In socialist societies, where working popular masses' creativity is completely materialized, technology develops continuously to a higher stage.

In socialist societies technology develops systematically and extensively in the direction of providing easier and more pleasant working conditions and more affluence in addition to civilized living conditions, and the role of the working popular masses as masters in technological development is becoming more important.

Therefore, the working popular masses show great concern in technological development, consciously participate in the work of technological innovation and demonstrate a high revolutionary enthusiasm, creativity and initiative.

In socialist societies, the speed with which technology develops depends upon how the working class party and the nation enhance the people's creative role by properly defining the contents of technological revolution and highly displaying the superiority of socialist systems.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated as follows: "We are living in the age of science and technology. Only if we speedily develop science and technology, can we expedite socialist construction and develop the masses' economy to a new high level, and successfully solve the problem of enhancing the people's living standard and the problem of strengthening our nation's power."

Technological development has a very important meaning in the construction of communism where the popular masses' independence can be completely materialized.

It is a complete realization of human independence that enhances technological development to the highest standard.

Technological development makes man's working activities more effective and efficient than anything else. As technology develops to a higher standard, it

enhances production efficiency and speed, the quality of products, and helps produce more new products.

Technological development also reduces the working cost by improving the people's working conditions, enables the workers to be liberated from difficult and hard labor by enhancing the safety and cultural aspects of work. It also continuously enhances the workers' standard of technology and skills, and reduces the differences in work and especially enables the fundamental difference between physical work and mental work to disappear quickly. Technological development also strengthens the nation's defense power.

Let's look at some examples.

The electronic computer that emerged as an outcome of the scientific and technological development in the 1950's, has developed from the stage of using electronic tubes to thyristor semiconductors, and to integrated circuits in 1970's; and it replaces a substantial portion of human activities.

In some recent computers, which have input devices similar to TV monitors, technology reached the stage where they can directly 'read' man's handwriting and even 'understand' drawings.

Therefore, men can exchange words in front of computers and in the future, computers may be able to talk with people giving computation results. If only many computers are used in production management, productivity and product quality will increase, and working conditions will also be improved.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il have newly declared the fundamentals of technological revolution and are leading us forcefully. And thus in our country, technological revolution is enabling our people, who are liberated from oppression, exploitation and difficult work, and can produce more assets with reduced labor cost; and it totally serves the purpose of making people's lives richer and more civilized.

In order to develop technology suitable for the party's and the great leader's demands, we have to thoroughly establish chuche in the work of scientific research, and everybody should have at least one skill which enhances the engineers and workers' standards.

Thus we can expand our independent and creative activities, and become men who have not fallen behind the demands of our time. Scientists and engineers should especially engage their creative enthusiasm in solving scientific and technical problems arising from chucheization and scientificization of the people's economy.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

YON HYONG-MUK, OTHERS ATTEND STEEL COMPLEX MEETING

SK250443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 25 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Dec (KCNA)--A meeting was held at the Chollima steel complex on 24 December to mark the lapse of 30 years since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song kindled the first torchlight of the great Chollima march.

At the meeting, Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and first vice premier of the Administration Council, conveyed a congratulatory message from the WPK Central Committee to the workers, technicians, office employees and three-revolution team members of the complex.

The message recalls that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened the historical plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in December 1956, indicated the direction and ways of effecting a great upsurge in socialist construction and personally went out to the Chollima steel complex (formerly known as the Kangson steel works) to powerfully rouse the workers there to the fulfillment of the decisions of the plenary meeting.

The flames of innovation that flared up at Kangson became the first torchlight of a mass movement in all domains of revolution and construction and it rapidly expanded and developed into a historic all-people movement.

With the vigorous promotion of the Chollima movement, an uninterrupted upswing was effected in all fields, economy and culture, ideology and morality, socialist construction advanced at a very fast rate and the looks of the country underwent radical changes.

Noting that today the Chollima movement has developed in depth into the three-revolution red flag movement to display its greater might, the message says: the Central Committee of the WPK notes with high appreciation that the workers of the Chollima steel complex laid the beginning of the Chollima movement in our country, made a great contribution to the realization of industrialization of the country and acceleration of socialist construction by steadily increasing steel production.

A report was made by Yi Tae-yon, chief secretary of the party committee of the Chollima steel complex. The reporter said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called at workers of the Kangson steel complex in the arduous days when our revolution was undergoing a test and kindled the first torchlight of the grand Chollima advance. This will shine long in the annals of our country as immortal feats in making the whole country seethe with a great revolutionary upsurge and bringing tremendous changes to this land.

Noting that the undying feats performed by Comrade Kim Il-song are incessantly carried forward on a new, higher stage under the tested leadership of our party, he stressed dear Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated the three-revolution red flag movement to suit the demand for modeling the whole of society on the Chuche idea and has wisely led the whole party and the entire people to a movement for the creation of "speed of the '80s".

A letter of pledge was adopted at the meeting.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DPRK PLACES SILICATE FACTORIES INTO PRODUCTION

SK312214 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--Modern silicate factories built in Anju, Hamhung, Pihyon and other areas of Korea have been put into operation.

All the processes from the raw material freeing to moulding and pressing are streamlined at these factories with a total building area of tens of thousands of square meters. And the control of the facilities is completely mechanized and automated.

The production of silicate bricks is very promising, its processes being simple and its raw materials being sand and limestone abundant in Korea.

Blended with some composites, it takes on various colors to diversify the coloring of buildings. High in intensity, they can be used in erecting modern houses with lesser cement and steel.

The silicate factories that have made their appearance in different parts of the country are fruits of the wise leadership and solicitude of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who puts his heart and soul into providing the people with better living conditions.

He initiated the construction of silicate factories as one of the ways of building modern dwelling houses on an extensive scale, chose their sites and explicitly indicated everything ranging from construction, to their operation and methods of management.

He frequently acquainted himself with the details of their construction and sent various kinds of equipment and materials including modern brick moulding presses, so that the project could be accelerated at fast speed.

He saw to it that the construction of silicate factories was pressed ahead simultaneously with that of dwelling houses and cultural and welfare establishments for workers.

The factories were recently commissioned with due ceremonies. Meanwhile, the Chondong mine which will supply raw materials of silicate has been put into operation.

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CSO: 4100/084

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG VISITS STEEL COMPLEX--Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song on 29 December saw new stainless steel pipes made at the Chollima steel complex. He was accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, Yi Kun-mo, Hong Song-nam, Yon Hyong-muk, So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won, Cho Se-ung and officials concerned. After acquainting himself with the production and efficiency of the newly made stainless steel pipes, President Kim Il-song expressed deep satisfaction with the fact that the entire party members and working people of the Chollima steel complex have successfully manufactured badly needed steel pipes by fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and extended thanks to them. After seeing the stainless steel pipes President Kim Il-song gave programmatic instructions which would serve as a guideline in further developing the steel industry. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 30 Dec 86 SK] /9738

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS FULFILL PLANS--Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--Industrial establishments in all parts of Korea have fulfilled in succession their assignments for 1986. The Hwanghae iron complex had carried out its yearly assignments as of 26 December. During the period of fulfillment of their yearly plan the steel makers of the complex boosted production 33.9 percent in pig iron, 34.8 percent in steel and 37.5 percent in rolled steel as against the results of last year. The Yongsong machine complex produced and supplied in time the ordered equipment needed for the Komdok general mining enterprise and the capacity expansion project of the Tanchon magnesia factory including 155 compressors during the period of fulfilling its assignments. Tangible achievements have been reported in the production of large-scale high-pressure compounding towers and other equipment to be sent to the Sunchon vinalon complex and the Hungnam fertilizer complex. The 8 February cement complex, the General Bureau of the Automation Industry, the Chagang Provincial General Bureau of Forestry, the Pyongyang Municipal General Bureau of Building-Materials Industry, the South Hwanghae Provincial General Bureau of Local Industries, the Medical Apparatus Corporation and the Korean Gene al Foreign Transport Company have also attained their targets for this year ahead of time. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 31 Dec 86 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/084

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

KIM IL-SONG, CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN EXCHANGE MESSAGES

Kim Il-song Message

SK020818 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jan (KCNA)--Ushering in the new year 1987, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent on 1 January a message of greetings to Chairman Han Tok-su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Pointing out that last year Chongnyon has done a lot of work for the prosperity of the socialist homeland and the strengthening and development of the Koreans Movement in Japan even under the difficult conditions in an alien land, President Kim Il-song writes in the message: last year Chongnyon held with success its 14th congress amid the high enthusiasm of the entire compatriots in Japan and opened up a new prospect for the strengthening and development of the Koreans Movement in Japan.

Chongnyon creditably carried out its tasks by organizing and mobilizing the patriotic zeal and creative energies of its functionaries and compatriots and, at the same time, united broad masses of compatriots under the banner of great national unity, actively supported and encouraged the South Korean people's patriotic struggle for independence, democracy and reunification and conducted brisk external activities for creating a favorable international climate for our revolution.

I highly appreciate the distinguished successes made by Chongnyon functionaries and compatriots in Japan last year by displaying their intense loyalty to the socialist fatherland and patriotism.

The message expressed the belief that Chongnyon would register fresh successes in all fields of patriotic work by improving the system and method of work and enlisting its functionaries and compatriots in it in keeping with the needs of developing reality.

Chongnyon Chairman Message

SK020813 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jan (KCNA)--The great leader Marshal Kim Il-song received a congratulatory message from Han Tok-wu, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Eighth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

The message reads: Respected Marshal Kim Il-song, you are the great man of the century and outstanding genius of revolution and construction who took the road of revolution in your early years and liberated the fatherland with the rays of the immortal Chuche idea, established a most superior socialist system free from exploitation and oppression and turned our country, once backward, into a powerful socialist state shining with independence, self-sustenance and self-reliant defense.

Having you, the founder and leader of the people's government, as the great sun of the nation, the compatriots in Japan have been able to enjoy to their heart's satisfaction the worth of the true life of man and make an honorable contribution to the noble cause of the homeland and the nation, closely united in the Chongnyon organization, under the utmost protection and tenderest compatriotic favors of the blessed socialist homeland, having been reborn to be overseas citizens of a dignified sovereign and independent state from a stateless people.

The national pride of our Chongnyon officials and compatriots in Japan in having you as the outstanding leader of the nation knows no bounds. And it is a precious truth and unshakable creed gained by us all through our own experiences that there can be victory and glory only on the road of following your wise leadership.

The message stresses that Chongnyon will struggle invariably and stoutly through generations for the victory of the cause of Chuche, deeply cherishing the boundless glory and national honor of holding in high esteem the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the wise successor of the cause of Chuche.

Further Report

SK040432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jan (KCNA)--Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il received a congratulatory message on 1 January from Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), ushering in the new year 1987.

The message notes that last year was a year of proud and glorious victory recorded with miracles and heroic feats which will remain in our national history forever under the outstanding and tested guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is successfully carrying forward the noble intention of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

It says: Our people under your wise leadership brilliantly decorated the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly as a great political function, thus demonstrating their unbreakable unity and cohesion around the great leader and you, dear leader.

The message recalls that Comrade Kim Chong-il published immortal classical works one after another including "let us carry on the three-revolution red flag movement more dynamically" giving clear answers to the urgent problems of the time and set off the strong wind of a great revolutionary upsurge in all fields of socialist construction and that he wisely led the struggle to realize the fair and aboveboard proposal of the DPRK, for reunification.

Last year we had the 14th congress of Chongnyon and set an epochal milestone in achieving the new turn and development in the Koreans' Movement in Japan, the message says and goes on:

We owe it to you, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who always embrace the Koreans in Japan in your tender heart of love and brightly light their road with brilliant wisdom that our Chongnyon could vigorously accelerate the cause of modeling Chongnyon on the Chuche idea, not shaken by any vicious maneuvers of the enemy at home and abroad, and thereby could establish the ideological system of Chuche in our ranks more firmly than ever before and build more reliably its organization as an invincible overseas compatriots organization. In the new year we are overflowing with firm determination to present a report of victory without fail in the sacred struggle for the prosperity and grandeur on the homeland and accomplishment of the cause of its reunification.

The message wishes good health and a long life to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

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CSO: 4100/084

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON OFFICIALS VISIT PYONGYANG

Functionaries Arrive

SK280849 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 28 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Dec (KCNA)--Chairman Han Tok-su and Vice Chairmen Yi Kye-paek and Chong Yon-sik of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and Apk Chong-hyon, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on 27 December by air for a visit to the homeland.

They were met at the airport by Comrades Ho Tam and Chong Chun-ki, Son Song-pil, Kim Chu-yong and other officials concerned.

Kim Il-song Receives Functionaries

SK311048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Chairman Han Tok-su and Vice Chairman Yi Kye-paek and Chon Yon-sik of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), and Pak Chong-kyon, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, now on a visit to the homeland.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Ho Tam and personages concerned.

Representing the unanimous loyal hearts of the entire Chongnyon functionaries and 700,000 Koreans in Japan, Chairman Han Tok-su warmly congratulated Comrade Kim Il-song upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The chairman, offering new year greetings, wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life.

President Kim Il-song had a warm conversation with the Chongnyon functionaries. He arranged a luncheon for them.

Ho Tam Attends Reception

SK290507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Dec (KCNA)--The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a reception on 28 December for functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Invited there were Han Tok-su, chairman; Yi Kye-paek and Chon Yon-sik, vice chairman; of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and Pak Chong-kyon, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan.

Ho Tam and Han Tok-su made speeches at the reception.

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CSO: 4100/084

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHAIRMAN SENDS GREETINGS--Tokyo, 3 Jan (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), sent message of greetings to the leaders of the Soviet Union, China, Romania, Poland, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Laos, Singapore, Indonesia, Tunisia, Hashemit Jordan, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-bissau, Mauritius, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Uganda, Guyana, Jamaica, Malta and other countries on the occasion of the new year 1987.
[Text] [Pyongyang KCNA n English 0443 GMT 5 Jan 87 SK] /9738

CSO: 4100/084

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETED BY FOREIGN PARTY, STATE LEADERS

SK040859 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 4 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jan (KCNA)--Messages of greetings came to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from party and state leaders of various countries on the occasion of the new year 1987.

They came from Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, amir of the State of Sheikdom of Kuwait; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Republic of Cote D'Ivoire; Ahmad 'ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Council of Head of State of the Republic of the Sudan; Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado, president of the United States of Mexico; Andre Kolingba, president, head of state and government of the Central African Republic; Mohamed Siad Barre, general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, president and head of the government of Burkina Faso; Zayid Ibn Sultan al-Nahayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, president of the republic, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council of Benin; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Party of Labor, president and head of the government of the republic and chairman of the Organization of African Unity; Bhumibol Adulyadej, king of Thailand; 'ali Salim al-Biedh, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party; Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgarelli, general secretary of the Popular Force Organized in Costa Rica; Jose Gonzalez Espinosa, chairman of the Central Committee of the Dominican Labor Party; Gert Petersen, chairman of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark; Armand Magnin, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Switzerland; and Herving Chung, chairman of the National Movement in the Caribbean Region.

The messages sincerely wish President Kim Il-song happiness, good health and a long life and the Korean people great success and prosperity.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES CASTRO ON CUBAN ANNIVERSARY

SK311103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 31 December sent a message of greetings to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, occasion of the 28th anniversary of the victory of the revolution in Cuba.

Noting that radical changes have taken place on the land of Cuba after the victory of revolution, the message says:

The Cuban people under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by you have vigorously pushed ahead with socialist construction, repulsing the U.S. imperialists' repeated maneuvers for aggression, intervention and blockade and firmly defending the revolutionary gains.

Today the Republic of Cuba plays an important role in the international political affairs and its international prestige is rising day by day.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice at the brilliant victories registered by the fraternal Cuban people in the revolution and construction and actively support you in the struggle to achieve territorial integrity of the country and defend peace and security in the Caribbean region and Central America.

The fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Cuba entered a new, higher stage following the historical meeting between us in Pyongyang.

Deeply satisfied with this, I express the belief that these relations will flower and develop more comprehensively through the common struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism and for the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

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CSO: 4100/084

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF CUBAN REVOLUTION

SK020909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Jan (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 28th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The author of the article says that the victory of the Cuban revolution was a historic event that wrote finis to the distress-torn history of her people, opened a new epoch of socialism in that country and occasioned the beginning of the demolition of the U.S. imperialist colonial system in Latin America.

The article continues: Over the last 28 years the Cuban people have vigorously advanced along the road of socialism, firmly defending the revolutionary gains from the constant moves of aggression and blockade of the U.S. imperialists.

The international prestige of the Republic of Cuba is daily rising and it is playing an important role in the international political affairs.

All the achievements made in Cuba are proud fruits of the correct leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro and the creative labor and selfless efforts of the Cuban people closely united around the pact.

The victory and successes won by the Cuban people assume all the greater significance as they decisively shattered the anti-Cuban moves of the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of imperialism, and have had an inspiring influence on the Latin American people.

Our people genuinely rejoice over the achievements of the fraternal Cuban people, regarding them as their own. Korea and Cuban are fraternal countries standing on the forefront of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The historic meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution Comrade Fidel Castro in March 1986 was a signal event that lifted the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples to a new, higher stage.

The fraternal Cuban people have always expressed firm support to our people's cause of national reunification. The Communist Party and government of Cuba warmly support the DPRK's proposal for the co-hosting of the 24th olympic games by the north and south of Korea and expressed on many occasions the stand that Cuba would not participate in the olympic games, unless it is realized. This inspires our people as a manifestation of the true feelings of the Cuban party and people that hold dear the duty of class brothers.

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CSO: 4100/084

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS MARK MADAGASCAR ANNIVERSARY

SK301019 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Dec (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today observe the 11th anniversary of the proclamation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

The author of the NODONG SINMUN article says: The Malagasy people under the correct leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka have taken big strides ahead in the efforts to lay the foundation of the national industry, attain self-sufficiency in food by developing agriculture and achieve the prosperity and development of the country in accordance with the charter of the socialist revolution over the last eleven years.

Today the people of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar are energetically striving to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with many countries, convert the Indian Ocean into a peace zone and hasten a complete liberation of Africa, holding high the banner of the nonalignment.

Our people hail the achievements of the Malagasy people in the building of a new society, regarding them as their own.

Touching upon the relations of friendship between the two countries, the article says that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and President Didier Ratsiraka deepened intimacy through their cordial meetings on several occasions.

On this basis, the bonds of friendship between the two peoples have been consolidated and the relations of cooperation have become closer.

The Korean people firmly believe that the Malagasy people will as ever register brilliant success in the endeavors to build a new society under the banner of the republic.

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CSO: 4100/084

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WPK FETES ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

SK010936 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jan (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK gave a reception at the Mansudae assembly hall on 31 December in honor of the party and government delegation of socialist Ethiopia on a visit to Korea.

In his speech at the reception, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, said that the industrious and courageous Ethiopian people under the leadership of respected Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam have vigorously struggled to build a socialist society, rich and prosperous, free from backwardness and poverty in the land of Ethiopia where feudal exploitation and oppression had prevailed.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Ethiopia are a living example of international support and cooperation among genuine friends, which displays great vitality in the common struggle for independence against imperialism as days go by, he noted, and stressed:

Our people will, as in the past, so in the future, too, fight dynamically, firmly joining hands with the Ethiopian people, our brother and close friend.

Speaking next, Fissema Dessta, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, said: The important tasks set by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his policy speech at the first session of the eighth Supreme People's Assembly are of weighty significance in further promoting the development of your country, safeguarding peace in international relations and achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea. We express full support to these new proposals.

Together with the Korean people, I warmly congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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CSO: 4100/084

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SFRY PRESIDENT MEETS AMBASSADOR 24 DECEMBER

SK290500 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Dec (KCNA)--Milanko Renovica, president of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, on 24 December met Korean ambassador to his country Chi Chae-yong.

The ambassador conveyed regards of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit to them the warm greetings of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and himself.

He said the relations of friendship and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Workers' Party of Korea and between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have excellently developed on a solid basis built by Comrade Tito and Comrade Kim Il-song.

The League of Communists of Yugoslavia, he said, considers that the visit to Yugoslavia by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in 1984 was an important event which has brought the relations between the two parties and two countries to a new higher stage, and highly estimates it.

The LCY supports the policies for the reunification of Korea put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, all the efforts of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification and KPRK's initiative for the co-hosting of the 24th olympic games by the north and the south of Korea, stressed the president.

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CSO: 4100/084

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

DPRK JOINT VENTURE LAW EXPLAINED

Pyongyang FOREIGN TRADE in English No 10, Oct 86-No 12, Dec 86

[Article: "Explanation on the Laws and the Rules and Regulations of the DPRK on Joint Ventures"]

[No 10, Oct 86 p 8]

[Text] What Kinds of Laws and the Rules and Regulations on Joint Ventures Are Enforced in the DPRK?

In recent years our country has taken a series of measures for encouraging joint ventures in order to expand and develop economic and technical exchange and cooperation with foreign countries.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"With a view to developing them further with different countries throughout the world, we enacted the 'Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Joint Venture' last year, and encourage joint ventures with other countries in different fields—industry, construction, transport, science and technology, tourism, and so on."

It starts from the consistent external economic policy of the Government that the law on joint ventures was adopted and joint ventures with foreign countries are encouraged in our country.

Today, the scale and potentiality of our economy have been increased incomparably and new branches of economy are ceaselessly founded and developed. Under such circumstances, to strengthen economic and technical exchange and cooperation through joint ventures with foreign countries is an important requirement for the effective use of the economic foundations already laid by satisfying enormous and manifold needs for raw and other materials and for the continuous and rapid development of the economy by introducing actively advanced techniques.

According to such requirement, our country is making an active use of various forms of international economic

cooperation including joint ventures and for this purpose, has established a series of laws and the rules and regulations on joint ventures and is actively carrying out joint ventures.

Shown below are the laws and rules and regulations on joint ventures established and enforced in our country.

Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Joint Ventures

Adopted by the Decision No. 10 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 8, 1984.

Detailed Rules and Regulations for the Implementation of the Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Joint Ventures

Adopted by the Decision No. 14 of the Administrative Council on March 20, 1985.

Income Tax Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Joint Companies

Adopted by the Decision No. 12 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on March 7, 1985.

Detailed Rules and Regulations of the Income Tax Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Joint Companies

Approved by the Decision No. 22 of the Government Administrative Council on May 17, 1985.

Foreigners' Income Tax Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Adopted by the Decision No. 12 of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on March 7, 1985.

Detailed Rules and Regulations of the Foreigners' Income Tax Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Approved by the Decision No. 23 of the Government Administrative Council on May 17, 1985.

The Income Tax Law on Joint Companies, the Foreigners' Income Tax Law and their Detailed Rules and Regulations are those which embody and develop the principles and contents of joint ventures provided by the Joint Venture Law of the Republic.

The establishment and the enforcement of the Joint Venture Law of the Republic and Laws and Rules and Regulations provide a legal guarantee to actively realize joint ventures with foreign partners and a legal standard to smoothly solve all practical problems arising in the running of joint ventures.

Our laws and rules and regulations on joint ventures reflect correctly the just and fair external economic policy of the Government of the Republic and on this basis, lay down the principles and contents of joint ventures.

[No 11, Nov 86 p 21]

[Text] Procedure for the Organization of Joint Companies in the DPRK

The companies, enterprises or individuals of all foreign countries which are friendly towards our country may establish joint companies with the company or enterprise of our country.

When foreign companies, enterprises or individuals desire to set up a joint company with the company and enterprise of our country, they may propose it any time to the Guiding Department of Joint Venture of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs (Telex: 5354 KP).

The Guiding Department of Joint Venture of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs introduces our companies and enterprises concerned to the foreign parties to joint ventures. In case they have no concrete plan about our partner to joint ventures, the Guiding Department recommends our proper enterprises to them.

When foreign companies, enterprises or individuals reach an agreement on the party to joint ventures with the Guiding Department, they may carry on detailed negotiations over the organization of a joint company.

The form of a joint company to be established in our country is various according to the agreement between the parties.

The foreign party to joint ventures can take various forms of joint companies including production, production and sale, sale or technical joint companies.

When an agreement is reached between parties concerned on the form of a joint company to be set up, they make a contract for the organization of a joint company.

The contract for the organization of a joint company is the most principal legal document which fixes the agreement achieved between the parties to joint ventures on the organization and management of the company and the basic document for preparing the statute of the company.

The name of the joint company to be established is prescribed as one of the most important contents in the contract for the organization of the joint company.

All joint companies to be set up in our country shall bear the name of a limited liability company.

In this regard, Article 8, Chapter II of the DPRK Law on Joint Ventures provides that "For the debts incurred by a joint company in the course of running it, the parties to it assume responsibility only within the limit of their shares of investment."

This regulation prescribes that only a limited liability company is the form of a joint company which can be established in our country.

Other forms of joint companies including a joint-stock company, an unlimited partnership, etc. are not allowed in the territory of our country.

The contract for the organization of a joint company stipulates also the term of its existence and the total sum of its funds.

The term of its existence is 3, 5, 10 years or more. It can be decided considering the period when the highest profit can be obtained through its management and the time when the technical equipment introduced into the company is renewed.

Our country does not make such demand as to force a foreign party to joint ventures to suffer loss in fixing the term of existence of a company.

It is the stand of our country to decide the term of its existence from the viewpoint of mutual benefit.

For instance, the Korean-Polish Maritime Brokers Co. LTD. which was set up immediately after the war has carried on its business successfully for decades up to date. This shows the fairness of our stand in fixing the term of existence of a joint company.

The total sum of funds of the joint company is also an important problem in settling the scale of the joint company.

The total sum of its funds can be decided by the parties concerned taking into account the future range of management activities of a joint company to be organized.

The total sum of its funds can be enlarged in the course of operation of the company, if necessary.

The parties concerned to joint ventures, however, cannot decrease the total sum of its funds settled by the contract for the reason of a slump in its business.

In the contract for the organization of a joint company, are provided the principled and important problems on organizing and operating the company including contribution, organization of the board of directors, number of employees and standards of remuneration, guarantee of livelihood, etc.

When the contract is made up and signed by the parties concerned through the intermediation of the joint venture guiding organization of the Republic, the contract shall be approved by the Ministry of External Economic Affairs of the Republic. The approval by the Ministry of External Economic Affairs of the Republic becomes an official confirmation of our country to the joint company. This, however, does not mean that the joint company to be established is recognized legally as a corporate body. In order to achieve a complete position of a corporate body, the joint company shall register its establishment with the administration and economic guidance committee of the province where the joint company is to be located.

The joint company shall have its statute. The statute is a general regulation providing for the organization and management activities of the joint company.

The statute of a joint company prescribes the principle and orders in its activities including name, seat, contents of business, total sum of funds, contribution of each party and term of its existence, etc.

A joint company conducts its management activities strictly on the basis of its statute.

When a joint company registers itself, it shall submit the written application for the registration of the company together with the

documents on the approval of the contract of the joint venture by the Ministry of External Economic Affairs, the statute of the joint company and documents on confirming the contribution to the provincial administration and economic guidance committee.

A joint company comes to obtain the qualification for a corporate body after being registered with the registering organization of joint company.

From then, a joint company is under the guardianship of the laws of the Republic in its business activities in the same way as other corporate bodies in our country.

If the modification in the contents registered already in the registering organization is needed in the course of its business activities, a joint company shall notify the modified contents to the registering organization with the approval of the Ministry of External Economic Affairs of the Republic.

These are the procedures for the organization of a joint company in our country.

[No 12, Dec 86 pp 14-15]

[Text]

△ Contribution

According to the Law of the DPRK on Joint Ventures and the Rules and Regulations for its implementation, the share of contribution by the parties to a joint venture and its scale entirely depends on the parties to the joint venture.

That is, the parties to the joint venture decide by agreement the total amount of the capital of the joint company and the contribution to be made by each party to the joint venture.

The joint venture laws of some other countries stipulate for the highest and the lowest limits of the capital of a joint company or the shares of investment by the party of their own country to be more than 51% of the capital.

This means that they limit the scale of a joint company to keep the influence on the national economy within a certain range, and give a preponderant voice to the party of their own country when the interests conflict between the parties to the joint venture and difference of opinions arise between them in the operation of a joint company.

But the scale of a joint venture is out of question in our country. If it is beneficial for the people's living and the national economy, any scale of joint ventures, from a small-scale public service establishment to a large heavy industry factory, can be organized.

We do not limit the shares of investment. There can be different cases where the proportion of the investment by the Korean party to a joint venture is equal to a foreign party or larger or sometimes less than the latter.

To decide freely the share of investment by agreement between the parties to the joint venture is on the assumption that one party to the joint venture cannot impose its will upon the other.

There is no limitation in the kinds of assets to be contributed. The parties to the joint venture can make their contribution in any forms including cash, buildings, raw materials, machinery and equipment, invention rights, technical documents, land, etc., if they are used profitably in the production or sales activities of the joint company.

For example, technical know-how can be contributed, too.

In case of cash, the currency shall be agreed upon between the parties to the joint venture. In case of buildings, raw materials, machinery and equipment, invention rights, technical documents, land or others except for cash, their value should be assessed by the parties to the joint venture. In the estimation, the international market price shall be taken into account.

If land is not involved in the contribution, land rent shall be paid by the joint company.

Our government levies the most reasonable and fair land rent upon consideration of its location (urban, rural or mountain area, etc.) and use.

△ Capital of Joint Venture

A joint company shall register its capital in the joint company registration organ (capital is essential item in registering) and cannot decrease it once registered.

The joint venture is a limited liability company, so that only the assets of the venture are the guarantee for the creditors and the parties to the joint venture hold no liability except for their share of investment.

In other words, the parties to the joint venture do not bear directly their responsibility for its debts, but have only the right to enjoy shares in the profits.

The joint company shall always keep its assets equal to the registered capital.

The amount of the registered capital of the joint company is a matter of great concern to those who trade with the joint company, in particular, an important problem affecting the interests of the creditors.

It is the requirement proceeding from the characteristics of a limited liability company that the registered capital cannot be decreased.

Generally, a limited liability company can decrease its registered capital with the consent of its creditors. The Law of the DPRK on Joint Ventures, however, prohibits the decrease of the registered capital in order to avoid such complicated procedures.

When a party to the joint venture wants to transfer its part or whole contribution to a third party, the party to it shall obtain the consent of the other party. This is a characteristic of a limited liability company essentially distinguished from a stock company.

This means that in a limited liability company which requires a mutual fiduciary relation as its essential prerequisite, one party to the joint venture cannot transfer its contribution to a third party without the consent of the other party to the joint venture.

A problem may arise when one party to the joint venture who has to transfer its contribution to anybody, cannot obtain the consent of the other party to the joint venture.

In this case, the party who opposes the transfer can settle the problem by taking over the contribution on the same condition.

If there are no parties to the joint venture who want to take over the contribution, the case is applicable to "when the company cannot be operated under unavoidable circumstances" and the joint venture will be dissolved.

As mentioned above, a certain restriction is placed on the transfer of contribution to a third party, but it does not mean any infringement on interests of the party to the joint venture.

△ Organization and Operation of the Board of Directors

The board of directors is the highest deciding body in the operation of a joint company. The board of directors is composed of directors and the chairman and vice-chairman are appointed among the directors.

The total number of directors, the number of directors nominated by each party to the joint venture and the

nominator of the chairman and vice-chairman are stipulated in the joint venture contract.

The meeting of the board of directors is convened by the chairman more than once a year. The vice-chairman entrusted by the chairman may convene it. When the meeting of the board of directors is convened, its date, place and agenda should be notified to each director in advance.

The board of directors discusses and decides on the important problems arising in managing the venture including adoption, amendment and supplement of the statute, increase of registered capital, extension of duration of the company, dissolution of the company, measures for development, plan for the business activities, account settlement and distribution of profits, appointment and dismissal of the president and vice-president and appointment of auditors.

The decisions on the problems discussed at the board of directors are made by the unanimous vote of the directors present at the meeting.

The methods of organizing the board of directors and adopting the decision at the board of directors are unique in the Law of the DPRK on Joint Ventures.

To begin with, in the organization of the board of directors we neither decide mechanically on the number of directors appointed by each party in proportion to the contribution nor give the right of appointment of the chairman to the party which makes a greater contribution.

All the problems concerning the organization of the board of directors are stipulated in the joint venture contract under the agreement between the parties to the joint venture. This enables the parties to organize rationally the board of directors most conveniently for the organization and operation of the joint company.

Next, the board of directors can make a decision only by the unanimous vote of directors present at the meeting in order to prevent the opinion of the minority from being ignored by the opinion of the majority and to ensure a mutual agreement on all problems.

The Law of the DPRK on Joint Ventures, as seen above, guarantees the joint company smooth operation on the basis of agreement and cooperation in view of mutual benefit of the parties to the joint venture.

The joint venture is usually managed by the president, vice-president and staff members of the joint venture.

The president of the joint venture organizes and conducts its business activities according to the joint venture contract, its statute and the decisions of the board of directors and answer to the board of directors for his work.

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